H. A. GRAVES, & editors.

E. WORTH,

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religions and Samily Newspaper,

AT NO. II CORNHILL, BOSTON. DAMRELL, GRAVES & UPHAM, PROPRIETORS.

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Efficient Agents wanted for the paper, to whom a libered commission will be allowed.

The Editors' Table.

Gentle comrades, kind advisers: who can weigh your worth?

[Marsin Farqhuar Tupper.

FULLER'S COMPLETE WORKS, edited by Dr. Belcher. The American Baptist Publication Society, have completed the issue of their elegant edition of this great theological and religious work. The third volume, in

EXPERIMENTAL AND PRACTICAL VIEWS OF THE ATONEMENT, by Octavius Winslow. New York: M. W. Dodd. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. We are glad to see a demand for publications treating of the Atonement. The present work was first prepared in 1838, at which time the author was pastor of a Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He has since removed to England, and is still engaged as the writer of evangelical and highly useful treatises. 'The conviction that the state of the church demanded a more spiritual, experimental and practical exhibition of divine truth,' led the author, with other considerations, to prepare this little volume. It may be commeded as safe and existing the state of Y. He has since removed to England, and tle volume. It may be commended as safe and scriptural in its views, lucid and pious, and as it is small, it is placed within the reach of all. It will make a valuable addition to Sabbath school libraries.

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WINTER

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Ann in the bessel of his work has new Hilmany University, and he cap girl and the ca

RICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, for 1845, with Selections from Addresses at Cattle Shows and Fairs, has been prepared by John G. Palfrey, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and printed by Dutton & Wentworth. To all agriculturists, it must prove invaluable. The increased attention given to the science of farming within a few years, is among the pleasing indications of progress that mark our age. We give an extract from the excellent address of President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, in another

SAGRED PHILOSOPHY OF THE SEASONS, ILLUSTRATING THE PERFECTIONS OF GOD IN
THE PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR. SPRING. By
Rev. Henry Duncan, D. D. New York:
Robert Carter. Boston: Gould, Kendall &
Lincoln. This beautiful volume of beautiful
sentiment, and useful instruction adapted especially to Spring, has been placed on our
table. It is full of the teaching of natural
theology, leading the mind continually to
adore the great Framer of Nature, and at the
same time it contains so much that is practical, as to make it acceptable to all. It will
be a pleasant companion to all pious admirers of the works of God at the blooming and ers of the works of God at the blooming and sweet season of the year that is now opening. Below will be found extracts.

Lewis Colby & Co., N. York, have pub- of arts, commerce, manufactures and lished the sermon of Dr. Williams, preached at the installations of Rev. Messrs. Freeman, at the installations of Rev. Messrs. Freeman, at Southbridge, and Babcock, at New Bedford, and at the ordination of Rev. S. Dry-familiar to all. In order to success in any den Phelps, New Haven. Gould, Kendall important pursuit, it is necessary that a man should give to it an undivided, constant, and sermon, it is enough to say, is like the other productions of its author. We make below two extracts:

below two extracts:

Piety in the Ministry.

Whatever else, then, be dubious as to the meanings which are wrapped up in this title that the apostle here gives to the Christian teacher, this, at least, seems indisputable, that to deserve and wear the appellation, the preacher must be a good man. A bad man cannot by any possibility be a good minister. Even New England, however, though her churches were of Purian origin, once determined that the equarters, were agricultural proprescher must be a good man. A bad man cannot be more than 101 millions of discannot by any possibility be a good minister. Even New England, however, though her churches were of Paritan origin, once death the question, whether it were indispensable that the preacher of the googs herealth that the preacher of the googs hould himself be a converted man. Now there are other offices in which the person and his work may be easily distinguished from each other. We may in them spit there are other offices in which the person and his work may be easily distinguished from each other. We may in them spit the occas, shut up almost every merchant's hone of the office and the occupant; and the indivitive the office and the occupant; and the indivitive the office and the occupant, and the indivitive the office and the occupant; and the indivitive the occasion of the occas, shut up almost every merchant's proposed to the occas, and the work may be an office and the occupant; and the occas, and the occasion of the occas, and the occasion of the occas, and the occasion occas, and the occa

good dearmer, and couror pilgrims to the celestial city, he must himself travel with the feathers of the ragle, or but puredigue, and through the Palace Beautiful, to the 'verge of the stream of death, and the very size of the throne of glory.

Fraterial Union between Pastor and People.

Pastor and people, in the most favored and protracted moint, extended must be the mirror before which he must be most carefully a spirit of fraterial union, yet need must be the mirror before which he must be most carefully a spirit of fraterial union, yet need must be the mirror before which he must be the mirror before which we must be the mirror before which he must be the mirror before which he must be the mirror before which we must be the mirror before which he must be mirror before whi discover any practicable outlet. 'A path, that the vulture's eye hath not seen, with its keen, proud glance, may be discerned by the eye of the dove. And the remembrance the form of its predecessors, has appeared.
We need not add a word to what has been said already in commendation of a work of unsurpassed ability and excellence. Boston:
for sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. The church may do much, all unconsciously, to weary and wound him. He may see, as did an apostle, the growth of parties in a church that should have but one name, as it has but one interest. He may see meanness hiding itself under holy forms; and artifice winding its slimy coils around the noblest enterprises; the spirit of the sons of Zebedee re-appearing in good men; or Judas sitting again in presumptuous obduracy at the board of his betrayed Lord. Tempted to high thoughts of himself and bitter thoughts of others. he may be inclined, under such trials. deemer in his demeanor at the Last Supper The strength that others would have hus-banded, for it was soon all to be needed in the garden of Gethsemane, and the halls of the High Priest and the Governor, how lavthe High Priest and the Governor, how lavishly was it spent by that Saviour, in washing, as a menial, the feet of the frail and timorous disciples, who, as he too well knew, were so soon to sleep beside their Master in his agony, and to flee from that Master at his apprehension. Let the suffering pastor thus haunt the cross, and lay his aching head on the bosom that heaved, under the weight of his sins, with the dread and incommunicable anguish of Calvary. Then, having visited his Master upon the cross, let him follow that Master to the throne; and thence let him look back and look down upon this sin-plagued world, and this disthence let him fook back and look down upon this sin-plagued world, and this distracted church, from the day after the last judgment, and from the calm, bright heights of the New Jerusalem. After such visits to his Redeemer on the cross, and his Redeemer.

Mutual Dependence.

Spring succeeding Winter.

Philosophy of the Seasons

solt green of the earth. The blueness of the sky may be caused by the particles of air, and the minute globules of moisture, constantly floating among them, reflecting the blue rays; or it may result from the circumstance, that, of all the rays reflected from the

earth into the atmosphere, the blue being most refracted, have the least momentum.

Christian

When we observe the earth gradually exchanging its winter robes for a mantle of the liveliest green, the flowers springing up in fresh luxuriance at our feet, and every shrub and tree putting forth its buds, which are soon to be beautifully expanded into blossoms and leaves, our first feelings are those of wonder and delight at the marvellous change produced in the general assect of restrictions. wonder and delight at the marvellous change produced in the general aspect of nature; and we then naturally seek to contemplate the causes of such a universal transition.—
By what agency, we ask, does the vegetable world suddenly start from apparent death into all the beauty and exuberance of another spring? What cause, under the direction of the Great Ruler of the year, works the magnificent effect? the magnificent effect?

The means by which this sudden burst of

The means by which this sudden burst of the vegetation is produced, are, like most of the other great agencies of nature, extremely simple. It is merely the increased temperature of the earth and atmosphere, assisting the natural tendency of the plants to awake simple. It is merely the increased temperature of the earth and atmosphere, assimple the natural tendency of the plants to awake from the lethargic state into which they are thrown during winter. The progress of the earth in its orbit towards its aphelion, or greatest distance from the sun, causes that luminary to ascend higher in the heavens, and to be longer above the horizon, and thus produces longer and warmer days. It is and to be longer above the horizon, and thus produces longer and warmer days. It is and ensures safety to the public from the luminary to ascend higher in the heavens, and to be longer above the horizon, and thus produces longer and warmer days. It is and ensures safety to the public from the luminary to ascend higher above the horizon, and ensures safety to the public from the luminary to ascends higher above the horizon, and consequently darts his rays upon our hemisphere in a more perpendicular direction, the temperature of the earth and arry gradually increases, and milder and more genial weather ensues. The effect upon the economy of vegetables is more or less rapid, according to their different structures; but in no long period the increased and increasing heat produces a universal development of foliage and flowers. The earth opens, as if the total control to this sin. The love of gain trammels The mutual dependence between the arts, economy of vegetables is more or less rapid, according to their different structures; but in no long period the increased and increase ing heat produces a universal development of foliage and flowers. The earth opens, as it were, her bosom to the sun; all her veins feel the genial influence; and a vital energy mover and works in all her blossoms, buds, and leaves. What was lately barrenness becomes fertility; from desolation and death start up life and varied beauty, as if beneath the reviving footsteps of a present Deity.—

How can we estimate the evils of quackery! how obtain an adequate conception of its deleterious influence upon the body, and of its being entirely incompatible with the

Colors are spread over all nature with exquisite beauty and adaptation. The earth is clothed with a manule of delightful green interspersed with the more brilliant hues of shrubs, trees, and flowers. In point of refrangibility, green holds the middle place between the two extremes of violet and red. Neither too dark nor too bright, on it the eye when wearied with livelier or more sombre colors, delights to repose. Were the earth's surface of a black color, it would be distressing even to look upon, as the eye and mind are at present constituted. Or were white the prevailing hue, our eyes would be dazzled with excessive brightness, and would turn away from all objects with pain and weariness. The color of the sky is a deep blue, contrasting pleasingly with the soft green of the earth. The blueness of the soft green of the earth. The blueness of the sky may be caused by the particles of air,

Rebuke of Quackery.

'This is a patent age of new inventions For killing bodies.'

Qnackery prevails in all classes of society; the seeds of disease are sown in a most liber-al and destructive manner, undermining the constitution, and producing premature and untimely death.

and are consequently more liable to be re-flected back to the eye. Nor is variety of hue wanting in the regions of the air.— Clouds of almost all colors and varieties of untimely death.

Quackery derives its support, it is well known, from the most fulsome flattery and atrocious falsehood. The most poisonous drugs, compounded in the most ignorant, imperfect and unsafe manner, are heralded in tinge, frequently move before the delighted eye, like the splendid scenes of a vast thea-tre. The sparkling lustre of universal sun-shine, the lurid glare of the thunder-cloud, the crimson streaks of morning, and the rich and ever-varying glories of sun-set, successively solicit our admiration and delight. Yet the eye would tire even of these, if of continual occurrence; and hence the prevailing hue which has been chosen is the prosecute this cruel system. The most expressive of the male haded and the prosecute this cruel system. The most extravagant has is made of the most extravagant has in made of the most extravagant has been chosen in the mos prosecute this cruel system. The most extravagant use is made of exaggerated descriptions, equivocal certificates, glaring advertisements and barefaced impudence. What pursuit is distinguished by such gross duplicity and fraud? Is not medical quackery amost disgraceful lottery? a most senseless and wicked lottery? a downright mischierons and life destroying lottery? pure azure of the unclouded atmosphere, or the sombre shade of the rain-cloud.—Sacred ous and life-destroying lottery? a lottery of which we should feel more ashamed than we know how to express? a lottery upon human life? Has it any thing in its favor but ignorance, deceit, falsehood, obscenity, mischief and death?

chief and death?

I have the most indubitable evidence that diseases of the most inveterate character are induced by quackery. The observation of every medical gentleman corroborates this assertion. How can it be otherwise? The assertion. How can it be otherwise? The kingdoms of organic life are invaded at an improper and unsuspecting moment, in a ruthless manner, and by an insidious foe. These attacks, though producing but temporary disturbance, are not made upon the human form divine with impunity. The harp man form divine with impunity. 'The ha of a thousand strings' cannot produce mel dy where disorder and discord reign triud

In Russia, Germany, and France, quacke-

And what am I, for whom the earth, Expectant wait? For me, what worth Has time's futurity?

FATHER! thy faithful word I trust! Thou, who alone hast power To lay my body in the dust, Wilt save me in that hour!

A Question.

I am not learned in the science of casuis-

I am not learned in the science of casuistry, but I wish to state a case, which in the premises is founded on fact.

There is in one of the cities of Connecticut a Pastor of a Congregational church who about fifteen years ago fled from bondage in one the southern states. His claimster is claimster in the southern states. His claimster is required to the content of age in one the southern states. His claimant is still living, and is a communicant in the Episcopal church. He finds out where his fugitive is. He sets out to come after him. He arrives on Saturday, the day before the communion season in the church of which his fugitive is pastor. He goes to the preparatory lecture on Saturday evening.—After the lecture he introduces himself to the church in the following manner:

'My friends,—I have just arrived in the city from the State of —; I am a slave-holder. I am and have been for theirty years a slave-holder. I am and have been for theirty years of the American Tract Society, are beginning to look at and admire its operations. Let the work be carried on, and its yractical operations be seen and felt, and against the mighty."

Congregational and Choral Singing.

From an Address before the American Tract Society, are beginning to look at and admire its operations. Let the work be carried on, and its yractical operations be seen and felt, and against the mighty."

Congregational and Choral Singing.

city from the State of ____; I am a slave-holder. I am and have been for thirty years a member of the Episcopal church in good and regular standing. I am the owner of your pas-tor. I have come to claim him and take him back with me to the south. I shall set out for home with him on Monday morning. But as I shall be here over the Sabbath, I wish to unite with you to-morrow at the table of our divine Lord. I have letters from my pastor and others who know me, certifying my Christian

for a year.

"A prayer meeting which I commenced in one village, has, by the grace of God, become productive of much good. Many wondered at first, at the necessity of attending to divine service oftener than once a fortnight, and in any other place than a consecrated church. This hereditary prejudice, however, soon gave way, as they saw and felt the happy effects of frequently assembling together, till some desired a meeting every day. Some souls were hopefully converted, and a social prayer meeting has been permanently established.

established.
"In another village of about 40 families, one third of whom are Roman Catholic, I instituted a Sabbath school, which is attended by children of catholic parents, and also es-

Hodges, Musical Director.

The use of what is called plain psalmody, is pretty well admitted on all hands. Herewe all unite, at least in the principle. Yet when we go into the details, I do exceedingly doubt whether we could make a selection of

short, I can and save been the thirty years a regular studing. In an the course of passing a part of the present of the two course to claim him and take him to great the course of the

will arise. There are those who will contend that all the music in the church should be congregational; grounding the proposition, (if ground it have.) upon the acknowledged christian duty of all men to use their voices in the celebration of the praises of God. It is an acknowledged, but sadly neglected duty; and would that all our nominal christians would consider it in that light, and prepare themselves accordingly, that they may "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also." For, if it be a duty, surely it is equally a duty to perform it well. Shall we honor God by offering him the halt, and the mained and the blind? Shall we "enter into his gates" with discordant thanksgivings, and "come before his presence" with jarring praises and unmellifiances songs,—when at least some cultivation of the vocal powers is within our reach, at the trifling expense of a little time and a little money? Surely this is not the way to perform a christian duty. "He, that made the ear shall he not hear?" If we offer to him that which cost us nothing, how can we expect that it will be accepted? Ministerial Heroism. ANECDOTE OF LATE REV. J. FLETCHER.

'His courage and intrepidity were very remarkable. There is an anecdote related by his biographers on this subject, so striking, that I cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to your readers. Mr. Fletcher had a very profligate nephew, a military man, who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for base and ungentlemanly conduct.—He had engaged in two or three duels, and dissipated his resources in a career of vice and extravagance. This desperate youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General de Gons, and presenting a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would immediately advance him five hundred crowns. The General, though a brave man, well knew what a desperado he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time expostulating freely with him on his conduct. The young madman rode off triumphantly with his ill-gotten acquisition. In the evening, passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he determined to call on him, and began with informing him what General Gons had done; and as a proof, exhibited the draft under De Gons' own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew, and looked at it with astonishment. Then after some remarks, putting it in his pocket, said, 'tt strikes me, young man, that you have poslooked at it with astonishment. Then after some remarks, putting it in his pocket, said, 'It strikes me, young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some indirect method, and in honesty I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation.' The nephew's pistol was immediately at his breast. 'My life,' replied Mr. Fletcher, with perfect calmeess, 'is secure in the protection of an Almighty Power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and of your rashness.'

of your rashness.'
This firmness drew from the nephew the This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than his brother. 'Afraid of death t' rejoined Mr. Fletcher, 'Do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of Life, to be afraid of death now? No sir; it is for you to fear death. You are a gentleman! You are a seducer of female innocence, and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duelist, and for this you style yourself a mam of honor! Look there, sir; the broad eye of Heaven is fixed upon us. 'Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill the body, and forever punish your soul in hell.'

mand hickory

ROSTON THURSDAY APRIL 93 1846

EDITORIAL LETTERS FROM THE WEST IN-DIES .- NO. VIII.

unish laws respecting slavery—Market day—Sl.
earning money—Sunday—Hours of labor—Diminis
value of slaves—Purchaing freedom—Fugtive
thiolone concerning slavery in the United States—economy in Santa Cruz—Morals of Slavery—Panimenta—Diversity of character—The United Brethre and the schools.

The.

The social system in the Danish West India islands is, I venture to affirm, unlike any other existing on the globe. The laws are singular existing on the globe. The laws are singular; many of them are impolitic and absurd, and in their operation unjust and oppressive. But as it respects elavery, (cetting aside the wrong and error of allowing it any existence,) they are remarkably mild and equitable,—that is, according pland of measurement in the Unit market, it being Saturday-market-day, I have there seen, extended over a shaded area perhaps 50 rods long and 20 wide, some hundreds of ne-gro slaves, with every kind of provisions,—fowts ufactures, each one cheerfully awaiting, o ers, with his own particula They sit on the ground—their venables b They supply the whole population of its neighborho ble, fruits, &c., for the ensuing week. The cu-tire receipts they are allowed to have for their own use and behoof; while at the same time they take these productions from their master out restoring any compen ever. The proprietors manufacture sugar; this is their great business, and they keep slaves to denderery of a large estate, which includes house ies, &c. The estate has fruittrees, gardens, fields of veretables, and vards of fowls, attached to it, but over all these the plante exercises no control. The slaves plant the tree low the gardens, and feed the fowls, and there own servants for articles of food and luxury. At the same time, every planter is required to fur-nish each slave with a weekly allowance of six muste of corn meal and six salt herring; also a ated amount of 'brown' and 'be course materials for clothing. He is also required provide for his slaves in sickness and old age

Formerly Sunday was the market-day in this island. The citizens had two places to which they might resort on that day, the church and the market-place. To the latter they must go, 'nele polens; else they would be destitute of com rts for the whole week following. The planters were reluctant to give the slaves anoth finally, about two years since, the parent govern ment issued its edicts, and gave to the slaves of the plantation both Saturday and Sanday, to be yed for their own advantage and improve Immediately the Sabbath was change from the possiest and busiest day of the whole week to a day of quietness and peace. Saturday became the market-day, and Sunday a day for

church-going and visiting.

The toile of the slave, on the other five days the week, even in harvest-time, do not seem to be severe. In Cuba the slaves are made to rise at 4 o'clock, and excepting but two half hours for meals during the day, they labor till dark. Here they are called out at sunrise, have three hou for meals and rest during the day, and are released again at sunset. Indeed the little labo from slaves, and the many privileges a lowed them, renders the whole system a burde rather than an advantage to the planters. Many objections to emancipation, which it is thought the government purposes to accomplish at no dis-tant day. The estimated value of slaves, within a few years, has been diminished more than one half. A single slave in the United States command as high a price as three slaves of the same age and calibre here. They cannot be old away from the island, nor can mothers and children be separated by a transfer of either paranother plantation. Of course none are raised for the market, as in America. If a citizen wishes to take a slave abroad with him, he previously emancipate him, or give security for

The slaves frequently purchase their free-om. Sometimes an old man purchases that o his children, and remains himself a slave, that his ster, and not his family, may have the trouble ind expense of taking care of him in his old age. The law obliges the master to give the slaves their freedom, if they desire and are able to purchase it; and if they cannot agree as to the price, ovides that the question shall be referred to three responsible men as appraisers, and by their decision the parties shall abide. The mass, to lay by money for such an object; yet there seems to be an innate love of freedom in the breasts of these simple-minded and light-hearted people. owever well they may fare as slaves. from Santa Cruz they frequently run away. They et a small boat at night, and make for Tortole, n English island about sixty miles distant.— When once they plant their feet upon British soil, that moment they are free. But to prevent any more such emigrations to freedom, the gov-ernor of this island has lately ordered that no henceforth to be kept in town, and at night all

the oars are locked up.

I have heard people in this island, and also in St. Thomas, say that they thought slavery justifiable here, where slaves are so well protected and can safely be allowed so many privileges, but that it is ave slavery. They say, 'it is incompatible with ns, contradictory to your profession and injurious to your interests. It ought not hed in the British islands, but it ought to be in the United States without delay. The opinions of men are strangely modified by their interests. It is very true that slavery is it an government; but that it is consisten under any Christian government abt its abolition in the British West Indies has been a grievance to many ers, but to judge correctly of the movements effects, we must consider well the tenden cies of the system, of society and of property According to the testimony of citizens here, the roducts of this island have been decreasi for twenty-five years. The old planters have be slave-labor than they have been able to realize in return. And yet no production of the tropics is more valuable than sugar, and no at so high a rate, in the best markets of the world, as the St. Croix. It con this very day twenty per cent. more in New York. ported. Who shall say but the continuance of slavery in the British isles would have led to reown sugar manufactured or in-

But there are other evils inherent to slavery, has prayers in his fa his pupile, a veneral

sale of either party, a large proportion of the col-ored children of the island are illegitimate. And this is not morely because slavery has degraded its subject. It has wrought a deeper ruin on the master. Men of character and eminence, than whom none hold higher heads, or are more courtthe servants of the town and the estates, and the fact is notorious. The relationship is inadverfact is notorious. The relationants is industri-tently referred to in conversation, as if it were a small matter—an every day fact, scarcely noted. The unblushing libertine goes to church with regularity, and reads his prayers with fervor, and comparing himself only with his neighbor, sup-poses, doubtless, that he has few failings and prospects. Very many of the proprietors, and nearly all the managers and overseers have no wives; they are batchelors, and with what feelings they sustain the paternal relation, no pure and upright man can possibly conceive. Strange, unnatural, deplorable, as is this state of society, it is defended by Americana as well as others as

more equitable system than it is in the United States. This appears in comparing the laws of the States and of the islands, as well as in observing the established customs and ordinary aspects of society in the two countries. The state of morals and the standard of religious character are same crimes are committed with impunity, almost without dishonor, in every community where slavery exists, and are so much its legitimate new testimony can be required. It is notorious; and the existence of such a state of things in Christian America should make every citizen blush before man, and weep before God

not all that we have to encounter, in looking at the operation of the slave system in the United States. I have said that its evils are less numer ous and aggravated in these islands than there. This comparison is often made here, by both masters and slaves. The former meet all objections against their own slavery by the assertion that it is nothing compared with slavery in American ica and the slaves have somehow acquired the same impression. They know of but two places in America, New York and New Orleans. 'We be glad massa take us to New York,' said one, but we no want to go New Orleans—treat us like Seh dare take us to market and sell us to any body.' We cannot well compare the general physical treatment which the slaves receive here and in the States. They are sometimes whipped here, but I have no evidence that great severity is exercised. A common resort of the master, in case a slave is refractory is to take him to the civil officers, by whom all such offenders are set to work in the streets. This is considered great disgrace, and is usually an effective punishment. From the circumstances of their co the slaves have little ambition to do well, and ar often exceedingly heedless and obstinate. They are a trial to their owners and employers, far be youd the servants generally of families in the free American States; the observer often wonders verer punishment is not inflicted.

Yet there is great diversity of character in the cole and black population of these islands. Many are quite intelligent, perfectly honest, and remarkably faithful and useful. Some of those who have purchased their freedom are of this character; and although not permitted to occupy they often conduct business, and become wealthy and highly respected. Of the better class was a fine looking black fellow I saw the other day with a beautifully painted row-boat. 'You have a fine boat there—is it yours? "—'Yes sir, it be mine."—'Then you are a freeman, are you not?"— 'Yes, sir."—'Who is your master?"—'God almighty is my massa, sir.' The promptitude of the re-ply, and the reverential tone in which it was ut-

tered, commanded my admiration.

A wedding took place at the English church a few evenings since, the parties being Mrs. --- 's coachman and Mr. Somebody's cook, both slaves John rode inside the coach, this time, and a score of fine carriages were seen at the church. The first gentlemen and ladies of the place had accepted invitations to honor the occasion; and they ot only attended the marriage ceremony, but repaired to the house, tasted of the refreshments, and retired with bows and congratulations.
It was a famous wedding. A dance of the col ored people followed, as usual. The chief object of the citizens, in showing this politeness, is to encourage marriages among the slaves. It is found that they sustain much better characters-are more industrious and ambitions—to be legally and honorably married, than they are to live, as formerly, in continual violation of the laws of God and of the human constitution. I have been happy also to learn, that it is becoming more fashion able for the propr er of the tates to marry, than it was in former years. A manager, not being an owner, was almost sure to lose his place a few years ago, if he got married; and this accounts for the fact that so large a pro portion of them are still bachelors.

But the most important difference between American and Danish slavery is in respect to ed ucation. The government has erected on this island eight elegant school-houses, for the instruction of slaves, under the superintendence of the Moravians. Some of the teachers are of the Danish and English churches, and some are colored persons, but all are considered co and some of them superior. I have mysel number of scholars is about two of which the make great progress, but a large proportion of them learn to read. It is only within a few years truths unfolded by his mission. town assemble at seven o'clock in the morning, above a and are dismissed before nine. The adult slaves and dor table sat the teacher, and about a dozen negroes of him that filleth all in all. He ste sat on the bench before him. All were deeply engaged. Many were learning to read; others were reciting the catechism and texts of Scripture, which I observed the teachers took great pains to simplify and make intelligible. I looked particularly at one class, under the care of Mr. S., a planter of excellent character whom I had benost the only one on the island who

husbands and wives cannot be separated by the learning the alphabet. He got stumbled at a small r, so that he could not make out the wor rus, in the primer. What would my young readers in the United States say, at such a sight as this? When the time for the teachers had expired, a young gentleman, with a brown face and curly head, entered the desk, and gave a lesso or lecture to the whole school. All eyes an ears were intent, as he proceeded to read a text and then to expound it. He repeated nearly udience to speak its last words simultar for example: 'These words were spoken to God's chosen people, the Israelites. Who were God's chosen people? A few voices reply, 'the Israelites.' Teacher again—'These words were spoken to God's chosen people'-a pause, and al ogether cry, 'the Israelites.' This exercise wa continued, with great rapidity and ani ten minutes. The instruction conveyed was goo teacher in New England take such pains t adapt his ideas to ignorance and simpli was like teaching babes to talk. The sc ceeds the European in numbers.

It is obvious, however, that slavery in the Danish West India islands is a much milder and echoed, if not perfectly comprehended. The Su perintendent is a gentleman of a most dignifie blood in his veins. Many of the teachers ar whites. About 200 pupils were present, some of whom had walked six and even eight miles to the school, which they do every Sabbath mo ing. They were all respectably clad, and con than we have seen them to be here: but that the ducted with the utmost order and propriety. have seen nothing in these islands so gratifyis

-affording so much relief to the dark shad which society exhibits, as this Sunday School At two o'clock the children are assemi that both adults and children are eager to receiv instruction, and that it is more easy to find sche ars than teachers. Most of the planters are in different, and many of them opposed, to all these ment which secures them,—a government the very, one after another, until emancipation wil be welcomed by the planter,—at least regarded as not increasing his burdens.

H. A. G.

LAST DAYS OF DR. CHAPIN.

The last days of the late Rev. Dr. Chapin, Washington, are full of instruction and en ent to the Christian, and dem he unbeliever, what religion can do in buoying up the soul as it is about to spread its wings for an eternal flight. In the early part of his la sickness the embarrassed state of his world! affairs troubled him, but as he obtained more en larged views of the character and perfections God, all earthly cares were crowded out of his mind. For two months before he died, he was a happy as a mortal man could be; no cloud no darkened his mind. The light of heave shone full and constantly before him, filling him with joy unspeakable and full of glory. The terror and gloom of death and the grave were to ken away. The extreme pain which he almost suffered was seldom expressed in ki ce, which was generally calm and peaceful. His conversation was in heaven and of heaven. Several interesting incidents in his ast days have already been given to the public will and one more out of many of a similar kind ne morning very early he was heard weeping and his daughter who was in attendance, went t his bed to inquire the cause. He had just awoke from a most delightful dream, in which he had heard a distant and invisible choir singing in

The sweetness of the music he said had so sub-ued his soul that he wept in his dream, and his weeping had waked him. After relating the dream, sang himself the same words and tune he had heard in his sleep. Thus he spent the last weeks of his life; whether sleeping or his thoughts were of God and heaven, warning and exhorting those around him, and telling the bright anticipations he enjoyed of a brighte

REVERENCE FOR CHRIST.

We exercise in religion two kinds of rever nce. The one is that which is natural or inhe rent in our moral constitution. The other this natural element modified, enlarged and nickened by experience. The heat nows before his towering and splendid pagode scribing to it divine attributes, knows, i Sahommedan approaches Mecca with feeling of religious awe and veneration. The ' un the winds, and amid the lightning's glare and the thunder's crush, smid ocean, lake, and fores ublimity, he reverences the Great Spirit.'

So, too, among ourselves, those to whom the especially have that in exercise which is indis pensable to the religious nature of man. Man then, as merely natural, may be devout. He may bow down before his Maker, so gloriously saled to him, with feelings of a ration than that to which those who have nev er had hirth in a Christian land, can attair

But all this may be without aught of the reli gion of experience-of that religion which soul in the Holy Gh ice and power. There may be even finish of the moral character where such a reli

gion of experience is not. Such reflections as the foregoing have be suggested in dwelling on the character of the gence, piety, and devotion to the service. I Lord Jeans as entitled to our reverence. It is true, that as a matter of revelation to the humiles distant, two of these school houses in one man understanding, his Deity as resting on the hundred, -in the other, ninety. The children are rest here neither on emotions nor impressions sent in at four years of age, and usually taken away at eight. Of course they have not time to them learn to read. It is only within a few years that these privileges have been granted, but their existence very much alters the phases of slavery. The Moravians have churches at Christiansted, Frederiksted, and in the middle country, all which are attended almost eftirely by colored among the heathen. Mail as he had before people. I have been present at their public service, but will defer an account of what I saw and accounting him but a Nazarene, and his follow heard until I write again. The Episcopalians, or English church as they are here called, have a now became to him the Upholder of all things years since. Adult colored persons from the views him exalted in the heavenly places, fa above all principality, and power, and migh on, and every name that is name from the plantations assemble at nine, and on the not only in this world, but also in that which last Sabhath I looked in upon them. I never saw a more interesting sight. Small tables were arranged within semi-circular benches. Behind the patiently waits for the crown of glory which h is to receive from him at his co

. How different the estimation cheri Christ by Paul and that of one among us who s city. Hear him, if we are allowed to quote his words. 'Christi yers in his family,) and observed, among says, is hun its, a venerable looking, grey-headed man the manliest mity; Christ is the Son of Mun

most daring thought. He has led the world in morals and religion for eighteen hundred years. these, the denomination to which he has been attached are called on, as we have lately seen, ot to deny his claims to wearing the name o Him whom he thus maligns, and to calling him-

Either Christ is entitled to our supreme reerence, or he is an impostor. On earth he bade not away nor rebuked those who paid him in prostrate attitudes their homage. Unlike Peter, who would not allow Cornelius to bend behave done sacrifice with the people, who rent exalted good to the world. Witne their clothes and ran in among the people with of the Tudors and Stuarts, and the bigotry the exhortation, 'Sirs, why do ye these things? their bishops, as the cause, and the Uni received worship as one entitled to it, received life, as the Judge of the quick and the dead, envery human and angelic tongue.

Come then, and added to thy many crowns, Receive yet one, the crown of all the earth, Thou who alone art worthy many crowns, Receive yet one as radiant as the rest. Due to thy last and most effectual work, Thy word infillied, the conquest of the world.

THE MYSTERIES OF CHRISTIANITY. NO. III. There have been sceptics who rejected the en-

tire Bible, and alleged its obscurity as the rea-son of their proceeding. Some eminent Chris-tians have done the same thing to certain portions of the Scriptures; for the same cause Luther re jected the epistle of James, because he could no econcile it with the writings of Paul; and the Apocalypse, because its meaning is so recondite. Such an objection is based on the supposition

that the truths to be communicated were in no rmined, either as to their nature, or the manner of their revelation, by any facts or relations previously existing, that the truths to be might be of this or that kind indifferent ly, and that the only thing to be consulted in the whole matter, was the capacity of man to under-But this supposition, in my judgment, is exceedingly wide from the reality. That there stances, may be freely admitted. The time, The truths to be made known were not created with the express design of giving man a revealed They were eternal and necessary
The outward form of this religion, the The very idea of revelation implies the previous e of the things to be made known

the soul of man, so far as it is capable of receiv- guilty is the great problem which it proposes he soul of man, so far as it is capacite or receive agents. But now God, we know, is an infinite eing, without any bounds or limitations of his with the precious blood of Christ.

To accomplish this great purpose, the Deity ing them. But now God, we know, is an infinite essence, wonderful in t how shall the king of glory, who the heavens themselves cannot contain, enter in by these doors; by a weak imagination, a slender notion, and a contracted intellect? How shall EX-GOVERNOR SEWARD ON THE RIGHT OF these poor short faculties measure the lengths of his eternity, the breadths and expansion immensity, the heights of his foreknowledge, and the deaths of his dearnes ? D Coult

Since God and his infinite perfections, and his ensearchable ways, are the principal and fundaental subjects treated in revealed eries. For of all the previous manifestation constrained to say, 'Lo, these are but the outines of his ways; and how faint the whisne which we hear of him.' All creation is an exhi bition of Him to his creatures. But how imperfectly is he shadowed forth! ven's are a point from the pen of God's perfe

'The heaven's are a point trea, the pen or used persetuen;
The world is a bud from the bower of his beauty;
The world is a bud from the bower of his beauty;
The sun is a spark from the light of his wisdom;
And the sky is a bubble on the sea of his power.
His beauty is free from the spot of sin,
Hidden in the thick veil of darkness,
He made mirrors of the stome of the world,
And three reflection from his own face on every atom,
To the clear seeing eye, whatever is fair,
When thou see'st it, is a reflection from his face.'

But after all the labors of past genera now incomprehensible an object in this univers Only a very small portion of the surface of this How exceedingly little does man know of the nidden in the bowels of the earth, or in caverage of the ocean! There is scarcely a thing that grows, and still less anything that breather, on parts and relations impenetrably mysterious to the greatest sages. What an enigma to man is this late age, in the greatest sages. What an enigms to man? There are even now, at this late age, in the anatomy and physiology of his body many things that are exceedingly uncertain. This things that are exceedingly uncertain. There is the compact have become intoler between the compact have been also become intoler between the compact has been also become intoler between the compact have been also become intoler between the compact has are, it would seem from animal magnetism, some laws of mind so remote from com ion that the first dim rays from them are now but just beginning to gild the tops of the loftiest

Though nature has been studied by the greatest of men, from the beginning, all the sciences are yet imperfect. In Geography there are inartments of human knowledge. In not a single irection have our inquiries been pushed to the utmost limits. At this very time, some of the theories by which former astronomers were insued immortal are dissipated by more magnificent tel-proper defences, the slaveholding Statescopes. What do all these things indicate, but that there are in creation heights that cannot be time and aggression. The people have insued the state of the state of

ous and hopeful as a prayer; but brave as man's easily scaled, and depths that clude all human research. And yet as far as nature is und most daring inought. He has led the word in research. And yet as far as nature is understood, morals and religion for eighteen hundred years, only because he was the manifest man in it, and hence the the sake of veiling from human sight her wonder-divinest. Yet with such views of Immanuel as ful processes. The mysteriousness of all visible objects arises from their own inherent great as the illustrious offspring of unfathon dom and transcendent skill.

'Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.'

More inscrutable are the proceedings of Prodence. Though all the events which transpir in this world are governed by strict laws, in in numerable instances we cannot account for t fore him, since he was also a man, or Paul and continued prosperity of one man, and the almo Barnabas at Lystra, after the miracle on the lane man, when the priest of Jupiter brought er. Often purposes the most hellish, and course oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would of conduct the most fiendlike result in the most hellish and course oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would of conduct the most fiendlike result in the most hellish. people with of the Tudors and Stuarts, and the bigotry of we also are men of like passions with you, States as the consequence. At other times, de-Christ, all meek and lowly of heart as he was, would seem, with the greatest wisdom, are pro orship in the vale of his meekness and of his ductive of the most unfortunate results. The With what emphasis is he, as the politics of William Penn, and the late dis King of heaven, and the resurrection, and the mobs in Philadelphia, may be an illustration of this latter case. Virtue is often despised, and titled to it from all the ends of the earth, from truth neglected; while those who forsake God every human and angelic tongue. years ago, William the Conqueror gained possession of the English throne by treachery and viotion, have walked in his ways; yet now, the thirty-fifth sovereign of his dynasty rules over By far the greater and fairer portions of th

earth are now, and always have been, ground t the dust by royal and sacerdotal op bigotry. A few of the most daring and un pulous are set up, while the millions are des poiled of every privilege. Christianity aside from its relation to the future and the unseen, is th hest social and moral system ever pro But it never has been very extensively known.— And for the most part, where it is established it is so extremely corrupted as to have become more unfriendly to human liberty and happine than paganism itself. This most free and en lightened nation binds with adamantine fetter both the body and soul of three millions of men Providence reflects the divine glories; but how amazingly distorted and broken the image ap clouds and darkness are round about

schemes for revealing the Deity to his intelligent offspring, profound mysteries abound. The place, language, and particular instruments of the all the magnificent worlds we see, and the mighty communication, were, as far as we know, matters of choice. But such could not have been the glories of their Maker, all that they can do is t utter a few broken fragments of the truth response

ing God.

Let it not, then, be thought strange, if the scriptures—another and a new plan of revealing on, the God to his creatures, should prove inadequate to ervan-illumine all the profound depths of his infinite body of it its external coremonies and observan-ces, were dependent on circumstances. But the case must have been widely different with the Soul of religion—its real and essential substance. It is the rising sun compared with the early dawn. But the wonders of the divine Being The which revelation undertakes to place before u great principles of religion were unalterably fixed beforethand, by the nature and relations of the beings and objects, who were to brought to the light. It is surely not irreverent to assert that there may be truths so wast—so sublime—so that the resources of the wisdom of God are ex there may be truths so vast—so sublime—so haustless, that his power is unlimited, and that cannot so far simplify them as to bring them down to a level with shunan capacity; and yet such traths may constitute essential parts of the exhibits unto us his moral perfections, which are only religion suited for man. If, then, there are in the Bible, they surely form no valid denying the divinity of that book.

denying the divinity of that book. The principal object of the Scriptures, is, to reveal God to man. They do not formally prove the existence of such a being. That is supposed to be already known. 'They are intended rather as a comment on the divine nature, an instrument to convey right conceptions of God to vividness. How to harmonize them and save the

essence, wonderful in his actings, inconceivable in his purposes, and inexpressible in his attributes; and yet great as these attributes are, if taken separately, they give us but an incomplete among us. God himself was manifested in the representation of him. He is another world in himself, too high for our speculations, and too stood these things most perfectly, said in regard to them—' And without controversy, great is the vast and mighty things be crowded into a little mystery of godliness. As he revealed these finite understanding. Heaven, I confess, enters truths in his own mind, and remembered that he into us, as we must into that, by a very narrow was appointed to proclaim them to the world was appointed to processing them.
there was no more strength left in him.

ination from Chatauque County, to a sea on, which is to meet in June, for re vising the Constitution of that State. Grave civil and moral questions will come before this body. Among these, none are more important a affecting the interests of humanity and the wh people, than the license and suffrage qu The electors of that great State, will have wis dom and moral purpose given them, we trust, remove the monstrous abuses that, in these ma ters blot their statute book. Im are pending the sitting of this Con Governor S. says: 'The property qualification is already renounced, and the opponents of uni-versal suffrage have fallen back upon the plea o the hopeless debasement of the African With the aid of mistaken philanthropis hope to defeat the enfranchisement of the colored man, by the artifice of submitting an article for that purpose to the people separately from all other amendments to the Constitut try that. 'Whom God devotes to des first makes mad? The apologists of slavery in New Hampshiro recently separated a kindred question from all other issues, in a popular election, with what result has been see

'Universal suffrage in this State is not a lo question. Slavery continues in the South, be-cause the negroes there are represented in the public councils, and virtually vote, through their in wealth seventy-five per cent. minority. Their interests are sacrificed at hor and are betrayed abroad.

"We have reached a new stage in o career. It is that of territorial aggrandizeme Extended jurisdiction is an element of national strength if the moral condition of the people be sound; of national weakness if that condition be unsound. Slavery has impoverished the State where it exists, so much that they are incapable where it exists, so much that they are incapable of endowing schools, maintaining mails, constructing roads, or supporting armies. With principles in regard to revenue which always prevent the general government from establishing proper defences, the slaveholding States are ready apologists in every case of foreign injustice and agreement. The necessite have instructed

he whole of Oregon. The President the requires the consent of Congress for proper na-tice to Great Britain. Congress debates and hesitates until the effect of the notice is altogethcontented citizen or subject within her borders would be stronger alone than all the twenty-eight years ago. She has only one statesman who gilly situated. May great grace be upon paster mit her to such a conflict now, and people. and he belongs to the revolutionary age rathe

lory, sooner than it would come if we were coned with a masterly inactivity. I abhor war, as I detest slavery. I would not give one human life for all the Continent that remains to be annexed. But I cannot exclude the conviction that nezed. But I cannot exclude the conviction that the popular passion for Territorial aggrandizement is irresistible. Prudence, justice, cowardice may check it for a season, but it will gain time was offered by Rev. Wm. Shadrach, pastor strength by its subjugation. An American navy is hovering over Vera Cruz. An American army s at the heart of what was Mexico. Let the ss, come back again. Our population barriers of the North, and to encounter oriental they have a colony remaining on this Continent. France has already sold out. Spain has sold out. We shall see how long before England inclines o follow their example. It behow We must dare qualify ourselves for our mission. stiny. We can do this, and can only do it, by early measures which shall effect the abolition of slavery, without precipitancy, without oppression, without injustice to slaveholders, without civil war, with the consent of mankind, and the approbation of Heaven. The restoration of the right of suffrage to freemen, is the first act, and will draw after it in due time, the sublime ca-

POSITION OF OUR BOARD OF MISSIONS IN REFERENCE TO SLAVERY.

Mr. Buck, of the Banner and Pioneer, printed at Louisville, Ky., in a long article on the ques- severed; its pleasantest scenes are transitory tion of a Southern Bible and Publication Socie-ty, has the following:—

the South, that hey count possely be imposed the other two, the close and the youngest, sand to deal out equal justice between Northern and Southern authors? or have we any guaranty that they would not appropriate Southern funds for the publication of abolition productions—

upon their discharge. Yet another scene, added the most productions—

upon their discharge. Yet another scene, added the most production and the scene are the scene as the scene are the sc works written especially against the South? Our opinion is, that the South should not put their funds beyond their own control; and their funds beyond their own control; and father, the youngest member of it went to re-therefore we think they should withdraw from

Again he says :the Board, in the highest estimation. We rethem as men of great moderation, prudence and piety, and as opposed to the measures of the Foreign Mission Board by which the them we could live and die in harmonious colom, moderation and piety, they were not able to arrest, nor even to moderate, the storm of abfanaticism by which the Southern churches were driven from their constitutional ciple in early youth, it was my privilege to lead you into the Daptismal waters, and extend to we, therefore, deprecate the causes which separate us from them in the mission departme we believe that separation from the other two societies is inevilable and necessary. Because in addition to the many good reasons assigned by 'A Member of the Convention,' the South can have no guaranty that the abolition influ ence in the Bible Board will not as effectually did control them as members, of the Foreign Mission Board; and if it should so control them, the Society would be as practically abelition as is the Foreign Mission Board. Now because all the funds of the Bible Society for the translation and circulation of the Scriptures in foreign
lands, must of necessity pass through the Foreign Mission Board, (because the Bible Society
The spacious hall in which the services are held
has no missionaries), where is the guaranty that
every dollar appropriated by the South would would be left destitute of any funds of this sort

for the ase of their mis held at the South, men should be found at the North, and Baptists, who withhold co-operation from the Board, and still denounce it as pro-slavery? Yet such is the fact!

INSTALLATION AT CHARLESTOWN.

Rev. Joun BLASS was installed pastor of the was the order of exercises:-Invocation, by mon, by Rev. N. Colver; Prayer of Installation. by Rev. E. R. Warren; Charge, by Rev. J. Order of exercises: Sermon, by Bro. J. R. Cookson; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. T. C. Morris, from Ezckiel 47:9; Constituting Prayer, Tingley; Address to the church and congrega-tion, by Rev. T. F. Caldicett; Concluding Prayer, by Bro. J. B. Williams; Charge to the Church by Bro. W. B. Bingham; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. S. Howe; Benediction, by the pas-tor. The sermon, by Bro. Colver, was from 1 Peter 5: 2—'Feed the flock of God,'etc., They are yet without an under-shepherd, but which he treated after the following plan: Introduction.-Exposition.-Peter.-Exhorta-

hould be drawn from the work and grace of I. What is implied in a ready mind? 1. A mind loosed from bonds of selfishing

Doctrine.-The governing motive of a pastor

the cares of this life. mind consecrated and set spart to the work of Christ. 3. A mind moved in its affections for the

work and grace of Christ. II. A pastor should be exclusively subject to 1. His own perso

Christ forbids subjection to any other motive. 2. The nature of his work demands it :--delicate, pressing, hazardous, and fearfully respon-

3. The nature of the promised reward will warrant no other motive. Reflections.-1. The reason is obvious why

there are so many poor pastors, and why the re-lation is so easily dissolved. Defective motives

2. A good pastor is entitled to the respect, he support, and the sympathy of the flock.

7. Hymn; 8. Serinon, by Rev. A. Fisher, from John 4: 23; 9. Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. J. the support, and the sympathy of the flock.
Following out the foregoing train of thought on, the preacher was strikingly eld ent and solemn. The charge, giving the hand

the President to maintain the American title to of fellowship, and the address to the society, the whole of Oregon. The President thereupon, were all decidedly good. There was a freedom from the tedious, and an interest pervading all

er lost. It is slavery that 'doth make cowards of highly esteemed elsewhere, begins his labors in is all, and justly so. New York, without a dis- Charlestown under encouraging indications. The Society are unanimous and hearty in their union with him as their pastors they are have a good house of worship which is very eli-

RECOGNITION AT NEW BRITAIN, PA. On Thursday, March 26th, Rev. Haman Lin-

coln, the youngest son of the late Mr. Ensign Lincoln, was publicly recognized as the pastur of the Baptist church in New Britain, Bucks

County, Pennsylvania, The sermon was preach

HTROW W

of the Fifth Baptist church, Philadelphia; the Hand of Fellowship was given by Rev. T. O. Lincoln; Charge to the pastor elect, by Rev. Jo-Oregon question be settled when it may, it will, seph H. Kennard, pastor of the 10th Baptist church, Philadelphia; Address to the church, Philadelphia; Address to the church, Philadelphia; and the Concluding tist church, Philadelphia; and the Concluding civilization on the shores of the Pacific. The Prayer was made by Rev. Joseph Mathias, pasmonarche of Europe are to have no rest, while tor of the Hilltown Baptist church, Pennsylvania. Though the weather was unfavorable, the house was well filled, and if we may judge from the fixed and earnest attention the wes us then, to
We must dare
can only do it,
marks which were made when the Hand of Fellowship was tendered. The speaker alluded to the fact that he and the cand brothers—brothers by the ties of an earthly and of a heavenly relationship; brothers by the blood of common parents, which flowed in their veins, and brothers as redeemed by the blood of Christ. I am carried back, said he, to that circle, that happy family circle, where from our infantile years we listened to the comusels of ni ety as they flowed from parental lips; couns whose wisdom and kindness were constan ness were constantly and nowerfully enforced by parental example with their last breath commending their loved *Can it be expected that a Publication Board located in Philadelphia, surrounded by abolition influences, and, perhaps, many of its members the victims of this fanatical prejudice against the South, that they could possibly be disposed the other two, the eldest and the youngest, stand upon their discharge. Yet another scene, added the speaker, presents itself. Soon after that family circle was broken up by the death of the been settled over the village Baptist church in Kennebunk, Me. Ere long, the great Head of Again he says:—

'As to the American and Foreign Bible Society, we entirely approve its constitution, its objects, and general mode of operations. We also hold its President, its agents, and many of rependance and to the exercise of a saving faith to leave the chirt. How does we she agrees the content of the exercise of a saving faith to leave Chirt. How does we she agrees we she agrees the content of the exercise of a saving faith to leave Chirt. How does we she agrees the content of the exercise of a saving faith to leave Chirt. How does we she agrees the content of the exercise of a saving faith to leave Chirt. in Jesus Christ. How deep was the anxiety, how ardent the desire, that the was the joy, when at length symptoms of awak-ening solicitude were discovered. My brother, you will never forget, neither shall I, that mornoperation to circulate the Scriptures. But they were members of the Triennial Convention and of its Board, and notwithstanding all their wissolemnly gave yourself to him for time and eternity. Thus made willing to become his dis-

you, as the paster of the church, the hand of Christian fellowship.

With other remarks in behalf of the ministers present, the right hand was then given, in toker of fraternal affection, of Christian confidence

and of ministerial fellowship.

The Lord has already smiled upon the labors of his young servant, who, prompted by a desire to do good, has refused invitations that seemed more inviting, and has located himself with this people. His congregation has largely and rapidly increased, so that the place of worship is filled upon the Sabbath. At Dovlestown the not go into the hards of the Boston Board? and A very general interest in the welfare of the thus the South would be sustaining by its funds International Control of the Foreign hope they have passed from death unto life.

Mission field; while its own Board at Richmond; The first Sabbath in this month (April,) it was his privilege to baptize twelve willing converts for the use of their missionaries.'

amongst whom were five males and two marries is it possible that, with such an estimation of couples, in the presence of a large concourse lay his pastorate be useful and happy.

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.

A Council of brothern from Hollidayshurgh leasant Valley, Logans Valley and Hu Baptist churches, convened on the 8th inst., at Duncansville, Huntingdon Co., Pa., to consi the propriety of organizing a church is High Street Baptist Church in Charlestown, on place. Forty-seven members, formerly of Hothie evening of the 15th inst. The following lidaysburgh Baptist church, presented letters of dismission and recommendation from that body. Rev. P. Stow; Reading of Scripture, by Rev. J. After examining their articles of faith and church Row; Reading of Scripture, by Rev. W. Hague; SerRev. N. Colver; Prayer of Installation,
E. R. Warren; Charge, by Rev. J.

Order of exercises:—Sermon, by Bro. J. R.

we trust the Lord will shortly send them one who will faithfully minister unto them in holy things. The prospects of the church are en-couraging, from the fact that there are men of stability, wealth and influence among them.

J. R. MORRIS, MO

Mike we had ine fast the girl

his Tre tree oth by pre tending Sent the cate sur sand ble Dic Cand panden Stathe and Mr.

and use a re cert to a did

RECOGNITION AND DEDICATION.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., an Ecclesiastical ned at South Milford, to examine the proceedings connected with the organiza-tion of a Baptist church in that place. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. notive, because

notive, because

own personal relation to the grace of John Jennings, Moderator, and Rev. B. A. Ed wards, Clerk. After the usual examinat was voted that this cou this body as the Baptist church in South Mi

The following was the order of public services:—1. Anthem; 2. Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. N. G. Lovell, of Bellingham; 3. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. A. Robins, of Uxbridge 4. Hymn; 5. Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. G W. Bosworth, of South Boston; 6. Prayer of Recogniti Jennings, of Worcester; 10. Hymn; 11. Bene-liction, by Rev. J. Jennings.

The services were

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE

The corner stone of the Union Baptist Chapel, on Mertimack street, was laid on Tuesday merning last, at half-past b o'clock. The exermerning last, at hair-past so creek.

street attention of the box were read, and an acts.

The vote on the Oregon 'notice' is to be taker. which the contents of the box were read, and an address made by Rev. Mr. Howe, pastor of the church; prayet was offered by Rev. Mr. Neale; after singing the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Neale. The following is a list of the articles deposited under the corbit of the articles deposited under the corbit

A silver plate presented by A. H. Lewis, contained the following inscription:—This edifice, intended for the worship of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, was erected for the Union Baptist Society, by the voluntary subscriptions of members of the various Baptist societies in Boseance of th ton. The church was constituted Feb. 21, 1845,
consisting of 19 members; it now numbers 35.

This corner-stone was laid on the 21st of April,
as an immediate precursor of war—nor is Mexico

WILLIAM Howe, Pastor. Descons-E. W. Perkins, S. Taylor. Treasurer-G. W. Chipman. Clerk-H. B. Hersey.

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ION.

Building Committee-S. G. Shipley, J. Brown S. Gould, L. Goodnow, E. Plummer, J. W. Converse, R. White, Thos. Richardson, G. W. Chip-Architect-G. W. Gray. Contractors-

C. Stowell & Co., Bowers & Ham.

Names of the pasters of the Baptist churches in this city at the present time. Names of the persons belonging to this church. Names of the teachers connected with this Sabbath School. The articles of faith adopted by the church. The following list of publications were also deposited:

The Christian Review—Baptist Missionary Magazine-Christian Reflector-Christian Watch- not be so well furnished elsewhere, at Baptist Association—Baptist Register—Boston
Recorder—Recognition of Friends in Heaven, and
Prosperity of a Church, Sermons by Dr. Sharp—
Standard S Centennial Discourse, and the Whole Family view of usefulness in Zion.

In Heaven and Earth, by Rev. Baron Stow—Advantages of Difficulties, Sermon, by Rev. R. land, suitable for the location of buildings, a H. Neale—Encouragements to Missionary Labor and a Pure Christianity, the World's only Hope, Institution. by Rev. R. W. Cushman-The Principles of Christian Union, by Rev. Mr. Hague—Parental Dis-cipline, by Rev. Mr. Colver—Burial of Mrs. Jud-tint Institute, by using the funds now belonging the funds of the control of th son, by H. S. Washburn—copies of two addresses by means are provided, a building of brick, one Rev. William Howe—Evening Gazette, Daily Athundred feet long, forty feet wide, and four sto silver Coin cast in Massachusetts, 1652. Another cast in 1787, presented by T. L. Harding.

Washington.

Washington, April 15th, 1846.

have been of a different political party. Taking and though weak and most unworthy it altogether, it is an open, undisguised act of assuredly, that 'the Lord is on our side.'

alleges he bought by the authority of our Government at the close of the Seminole war. He claims they were worth \$40,000, but that he bought them for \$14,000, and asks Congress to help him to the benefit of his great bargain. Before he got his property home, it took to its heels, and run away and left its owner, and he now asks Congress (and that too without any guaranty of title on the part of government, or any warranty of reafe transportation) to pay him for the 'slaves.'

And strange as it may appear, the Standing Commenders who oppose legislation on these subfor safe transportation) to pay him for the 'slaves.'
And strange as it may appear, the Standing Committee have brought in a bill for his relief.—
Should it be passed, as I fear it will, if reached, it would be the most shameful act of affirmative interference in behalf of slavery that ever disgraced our government. Surely, it might well be asked, two the North to do with slavery?'

What has the North to do with slavery?'

In the South I think I have informed you of the

his great speech in defence of the Ashburton treaty had again and again over assemble of the Siam Mission, and daughter. Mrs. Judith by Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, and when L. Jones died at sea on the 21st. ult. aged 30 presented to the Senate for ratification, encountered strong opposition from Mr. Benton, Mr. Al-len and others, but was ratified by an overwhelmsed on the floor of that Senate. He was

and read a written statement, which he had pre-pared, charging a series of corrupt acts, and mis-demeanors upon Mr. Webster while Secretary of State, accusing him of applying what is called the 'secret service fund,' to purposes of bribery Mr. I.'s statement was charac

tened to by a very attentive auditory. The weather was favorable, and the neat chapel which was then dedicated at the worship of Almighty God was well filted.

Rev. A. Priber, late of Swanzey, has accepted the unanimous invitation of this body to become their pastor, and has already entered upon his labors among them. We congratulate this infant church in securing the services of one so well quiltied by study and experience for the infant courter in securing the services of one so well qualified by study and experience for the pastoral office. May the Lord make him abundantly successful in raising the standard of the cross in South Milford, and may this little one soon become a thousand.—Com.

The work may be serviced to one so the cross in South Milford, and may this little one soon become a thousand.—Com.

The work may be serviced to one so the cross in South Milford, and may this little one soon become a thousand.—Com.

modern times.

It is said that a cabinet council has resolved that the information called for by Mr. Ingersoll would be highly improper and could not be furnished. How it may result, I cannot say—probably all end in smoke. Mr. W. is under-

Mr. Houston, the Senator from Texas, addresses that body to-day in favor of giving the 'notice. A silver plate presented by A. H. Lewis, con- His speech was a very weak one, and I think l

the only power with whom we are in danger having a speedy collision. A cloud bigger that a man's hand is rising in the West. Yours.

Miscellanea.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN. From the Christian Herald, of Detroit, we learn through a circular signed by Rev. J. A. B. Stone, that it is proposed to establish a Theological Department in the Kalamazoo Institute, of which he is the able Principal. The design is

To furnish, if necessary, in connection this Institute, such facilities as are not, or car ath School Treasury-The Macedoni- adapted to the wants and circumstances of thos an—The Young Reaper—Minutes of the Boston who may choose to avail themselves of such ad

To erect in connection with the Kalamaz son, by H. S. Washburn—copies of two addresses by menns are provided, a building of brick, one Rev. William Howe—Evening Gazette, Daily Atlants, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Post, Boston Courier, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Daily Journal, Evening Transcript, The Boston Daily Journal, Evening Transcript, The Boston Daily Mail, Youth's Companion, New England Puritan. A something less than \$800. something less than \$800.

To endow the Institution

To endow the Institution with a permanent fund of \$10,000 or more, the interest of which is to be expended in the support of suitable teachers.

BURLINGTON, VT.-Rev. H. I. Parker, pas of the Baptist church in this place, thus write to the Vermont Observer :- 'Yesterday I admin Washington, April 15th, 1846.

Messas. Editorias,—Since the date of my last, the House has, by a strict party vote, refused to inquire into, or take any action in the case of the members from New Hampshire and one or two other States, who were elected by 'general tick-and classes, gathered to the place of baptism, et' in violation of the act of Congress of 1842.—

That act required each State to be divided into single districts, each district to elect one member. Had New Hampshire and the other recusant in all forty-five; forty were, I believe, present states here of districts, there is little doubt with the requirement. Our little band now numbers, in all forty-five; forty were, I believe, present states here of districts there is little doubt with the requirement. States been so districted, there is little doubt but yesterday at the communion. We are receiving that some of their respective delegations would frequent accessions both by letter and baptism,

A very curious bill has been reported in the House, to allow a Mr. Watson, of Alabams, to pay for a quantity of Seminole negroes, which he alleges he bought by the authority of our Gov-

PREMIUM FOR TRACT ON DANCING -A gen sharp passage at arms between General Cass and Mr. Beaton. The reply of the latter was the keenest and most withering, considering they were both members of the dominant party, I have listened to for years.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, on the 6th inst., made a strong speech against war, and in favor of a compromise on the 49th parallel. He demonstrated by strong proof that all North of that was a worthless, bleak, and uninhabitable region. He was replied to with great warmth by Mr. Hannigan, of Indiana.

On the 7th and 8th inst., Mr. Webster delivered his great speech in defence of the Ashburton sharp passage at arms between General Cass and tleman hereby offers a premium of \$50 for the

DEATH OF ANOTHER MISSIONARY.—The ship Treaty. During the debate upon Oregon, that treaty had again and again been assailed by the other side of the House. It had been negotiated years.

A RESURCIATION OF OND PELLOWSHIP, SDO ing vote. Mr. Webster was not then in the an Expose of the recrets and forms of the order by Dr. E. Willis, has been published by W. S the subject of attack, he felt called upon to vindi-tate it. He did so with an ability perhaps never pages, and is suited, as it is intended, for a wide pages, and is suited, as it is a vigorous circulation. The renuciation is a vigorous sarcastic and severe beyond measure upon Mr. searching, and, as it seems to us, a conclusive Dickinson, of New York, and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, examination of the character and claims of Odd of Pensylvania, a member of the other House; Fellowship. Of the expose we cannot speak so showing up in bold relief the calumnies those fully, except to say that there is here a sufficient gentlemen had circulated against him. He fortified his positions with high documentary evidence, and described the sufficient of the grave and the ludicrous, an amount of awful trifling brought to view in the dence and era- ceremonies of this institution,—an i ble at every point. He was replied to by Mr.
Dickinson at great length.

On the 9th, Mr. Ingersoll, in the House, rose

Prof. Bush has lately been lecturing in cret service fund, to purposes of bribery Philadelphia on Swedenborgianism. The Christraption, and of being a defaulter, &c., &c. tian Observer says: We should not be surprised to learn, that some of his hearers who see not Mr. I.'s statement was characterized by very harsh and vituperative language, and by epithets seldom used in a communication to Congress. He moved a resolution calling on the State Department for certain papers, vouchers and books. This gave ries to a most spicy debate. Mr. Webster's friends did not oppose the inquiry, but challenged the fullest investigation, and asked to have the insulation of the control of the control

Universalist Estimate of Revivals .- The worthless territory, and he should conclude by

Universalist Estimate of Revivals.—The views which Universalists cherish of revivals of religion, may be inferred from the extracts which follow, taken from the 'Trumpet' of this city. Would not such men, had they lived in the days of Peter and Paul been their bitter opposers? 'Efforts are being made all over the country by the Partialists, to get up simultaneously a series of revivals, after the most approved form and fashion. These revival campaigns are much like political campaigns; and the spirit of the Lord has as much to do with the one as with the other.

There is less pure religion in the time of a partialist excitement than at any other time. We are in favor of the spread of pure religion; we pray most devoutly and sincerely, may 'thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven;' but we object to what are called revivals, because they are hindrances to pure religion; they are the measures adopted by ambitious sectarians, to build up their respective secta. All kinds of tricks and persuasions will be used to deceive, win over and gain the unsue pecting.'

Men who talk after the above manner could

Men who talk after the above manner could hardly have breathed the atmosphere of Pente-

the Senate on the 16th inst., on the Oregon ques-tion, were of unusal interest. After a very ex-citing discussion, two resolutions were passed, the first of which declares 'that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, that the territory may no longer remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of mational jurisdictions.* The second resolution is as follows:

Monday occasioned by a jealousy on the part of the Irish toward the Germans who came in competition with them in their work. At 4 o'clock General Underhill was in command with about one hundred soldiers. The Express of Monday evening says: 'There are about 4000 persons (spectators, principally Irishmen,) in and about Columbia Street and Hamilton Avenue. They Majesty's 53d and 62ad regiments suffered enormusly. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are strations of ill temper. About 200 Germans were are looking on quietly, but with many demon-strations of ill temper. About 200 Germans were out on the work and twice that number will be

P Some verses have been sent us on the death of Mrs. Sarah Boardman Judson, but as they have already appeared in the columns another religious paper, read by many who take the Christian Reflector, we feel an objection to giving them an insertion. Is it fit that the same. r similar articles, except relating to ordination

P Our Agricultural friends who are in want of things in their line, we would refer to

the establishments of Prouty & Co., and also of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

To those who may be in want of good hats, caps, etc., we would say call on Win. M. Shute, 173 Washington St. See their advertise-

The New York Tribune has a long ac count illustrated by engravings, of the Voyage of the William J. Romer, a clipper pilot boat, across the ocean. The voyage was undertaken on the 10th of February last, and the little ves-sel arrived at Cork on the 7th of March. March 13th the Romer commenced her return, and arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th inst., with five days later foreign intelligence, and with all on board in good spirits and much improved by the voyage. Altogether it was the most novel and hazardous nautical adventure, that we ever remember to have seen recorded. It was truly enough a hair brained and foolhardy affair.

For the information of our an not ours if subscribers do not receive their pa-

An Inquiry into the Views, Principles, Services and Influences, of the leading Men in the origination of our Union, etc., by Thaddeus Allen, is the title of a work, the second pumphlet series of which containing upwards of eighty pages, has been sent us by the author. Its sources of Mexican Covarament for the re-incorporation of has been sent us by the author. Its sources of information are in part original, being derived from the congressional doings of the country, military correspondence, etc. It appears well suited to accomplish its author's design.

Anelli's Great Painting of the End of the World, is now exhibited during the day and evening, at the Horticultural Hall in

We have received the first number of the Western Herald, a religious paper, and appearing well, published at Chicago, Illinois.

connection with a contested election, which re-sulted in a conflict between the peasantry and soldiery, and the death of one of the former, and the injury of several others.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND! The Royal Mail steamship Caledonia, from Liverpool, arrived at her berth at East Boston at about twelve o'clock, on Monday, M. The pricipal items of news by this arrival relate to wh the English papers term the Brilliant Victories in India.' which have resulted in the destruc

follows:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government he notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

It is thought that the House will concur with the Senate in empowering the President to give the notice.

Prictories over the Sikhs.—Advices from Bom-

Victories over the Sikha .- Advices from Bom Our Legislature.—On Thursday night, between 10 and 11 colock, the Secretary came in with a meass age from the Governor stating that he had approved of 271 acts, and 147 resolves of the present session, and prorogued the Legislature as requested.

In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the There were disturbances at Brooklyn, N. Y. on repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 63 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 300 men killed, I3 of who

Commercial.—The commercial accounts from put on the work, and twice that humber will be commercial.—In a commercial all parts of the country are desponding and all parts of the country are despondent and temporary causes, there is not a branch of manu-facturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis .- Traveller.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Rainbow arrived at New York on Thursday from Canton. The Friend of January 17, states that a letter

m Canton dated the 14th brought infor or similar articles, except relating to organizations, dedications, etc., should find a place in different that a chop had been issued, announcing that the papers? To our mind it is not, and we have in this respect adopted the same rule which other fication money paid to England, and Chusan evacthis respect adopted the same rule which other fication money paid to England, and Chusan evac-editors have adopted, and one by which we uated by the British immediately. This news must abide. We are always glad of interesting caused great excitement among the lower order communications, but they must be fresh, and intended alone for our pages. Complaints on this score, as we observe from other papers, are coming to be frequent. Why should not writers be satisfied in sending the same productions to the city. It was found have marched into satisfied in sending the same productions to the city. It was feared, however, that the would be serious disturbances when the gates would be serious disturbances when the gates should be opened to foreigners. The British steamer Pluto was anchored off the factories for their protection. The ladies had been sent to Whampos, and the gentlemen kept themselves armed. All was quiet when the Rainbow left. The hostility to foreigners was so great, however, that the local severment had been compelled to that the local government had been compelled to withdraw the permission it had given them to en-ter the city. Threats of resisting by force every attempt to pass the city gates, had been posted up all round the factories and streets.

FROM MEXICO.-Galveston dates to the third have been received at New Orleans. The Alaba-ma fell in with the U.S. steamer Mississippi, hav-ing Mr. Slidell on board, and brought him to New Orleans. The treatment that Mr. Slidell re-Cruz he was received with a salute, waited on by the highest dignitaries of the place, and was again saluted when the Mississippi left. The army of occupation, in all 3,800 men, arrived on the 28th ult., and encamped opposite Matamoras. Gen. Taylor, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of

transports from Arkansas.
On the appearance of the fleet, the captain of who complain of not receiving the Reflector regularly, we would state that our entire edition is mailed as early as Wednesday. The fault is was pursued some distance by order of General Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little

Mexican Government for the re-incorporation of Yucatan as a department of the Mexican republic

DOMESTIC.

Acquittal of Polly Bodine.-The New York Hereld says, the community was astonished yesterday by the intelligence of the acquittal of Polly Bodine, at Newburgh, where she had been tried during the last week. It is hardly necessary for us to add a single word of comment on so strange—unlooked for—unparalleled an exhibition of criminal jurisprudence. This trial takes its stand, side by side, with the acquittal of Tirrel, at Boston, and all trials of that class.—
There is, extrainly, some reason for honing the York Hereld says, the community was astonished

strayed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks lodging on the roof.

Exports.-On Saturday, the ship Cincin nati, Captain Codman, cleared from Battimore for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 8662 barrels of flour; 239 do tallow; 22 do cloverseed; 120 do bread; I keg of rice; 21,216 locust trenails; and 17,000 white oak staves.

Conscience.- A firm on Long Wharf re ecived through the post office a letter which an closed \$118, one hundred dollars of which, the writer said, had been overpaid to him by said firm, some time age, and being then hard pressed for cash, he was tempted to use it. Fortune had recently smiled upon him, and he now return the principal with interest.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill cond the inspection of line, and the Union Baptis Society in Boston, were passed to be engrossed. In the House, the bill to incorporate the Walpole Railroad passed to be enacted. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to incor-

porate the Bedford Railroad, and the Wrenthan and Foxboro' Rullroad, were passed to be en-grossed. In the House, Mr. Wilson made a short speech againt any extension of the slave power and the following resolution upon the Texas ques-tion was passed to a third reading:

tion was passed to a third reading:

Revolved, That Massachusetts distinctly and solemnly announces to the country her uncompromising opposition to the further extension and longer existence of American Slavery; that she hereby deliberately declares her earnest and unalterable purpose, to use every lawful and constitutional measure for its overthrow and entire extinction; and she hereby pledges her cordial co-operation to the friends of civil liberty, throughout the Union, in every just and practical measure, that shall tend to free our country from the dominion, curse and shame of slavery, and make her great and glorious among the nations.

In the Sanata, as Thursday, bills to incorpo-

In the Senate, on Thursday, bills to incorpo-rate the Artesian Well Association; Dorchester and Milton Branch Railroad Co., authorizing Western Railroad to construct a branch from West Brookfield to Barre, a bill relating to the Union Society in Boston, were passed to be enacted. The thanks of the Senate were voted to Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate. In House, bills to incorporate the Union Baptist Society in Boston; concerning hawkers and pedlers; to establish the Watertown branch railroad; and for erecting a state Manual Labor High school, were passed to be enacted.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Stephen H. Clark to Miss Elizabeth G. Ricker. In this city, by Rev. Baron Stow, Mr. William E. Smith to Miss Harriet S. Torrey, second daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer O. Torrey. In this city, April 3, by Rev. N. Colver, Mr. Charles Caldwell, of Burlington, to Miss Hannah Davis, of Kings-

Caldwell, of Burlington, to Miss Hannah Davis, of Kingston.

In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Cushman, Mr. John A. Lerow to Miss Martha A. Lerow.

In this city, on Tuesday, by the same, Mr. Fanch Bartlett to Miss Mary Jane McLean.

In this city, Mr. Joseph Oliver to Mrs. Rossanna Lynch. In South Boston. 16th inst. by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, Mr. Charlett, Mr. Martha Jane Davis.

In Charlett, Conder to Miss Martha Jane Davis.

In Charlettewn, Mr. Allmond Slader to Miss Elizabeth Dolloff.

In Dorchester. Capt. Benjamin Wyatt, of Bangor, to Mrs. Mary Coffin, of Boston.

In Cambridgeport. Mr. Rufus Cox to Miss Sylvania Hastings, both of Watertown.

In Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Cutler to Miss Sarah Ann Warland.

In Roxbury, Mr. William Cartille to Miss Mary B. Forbea.

Forbes.
In Medford, Mr. William E. Lancaster, of Boston, to
Miss Betsey T. Koen.
In North Weymouth, Mr. Enoch S. Dillaway, Jr., to
Miss Lacy B. Rayse, both of Boston.
In Boxborough, Mr. James S. Chester to Miss Rachel
In Boxborough, Mr. James S. Chester to Miss Rachel

In Boxborough, Mr. James S. Chester to Miss Rachel Ann Pane. In South Reading, Mr. Andrew Young to Miss Sarah E. Hart. In South Proceedings of the Personnel of the Personnel of the Personnel of the Personnel of the Person In Northboro', Mr. Pranklin Dexies Bartlett to Miss Mary Elizabeth Munroe, daughter of the late Benjamin Munroe.

In Medfield, April 2, by Rev. D. W. Phillips, Mr. Al-bert Carpenter, of Foxboro', to Miss Mary E. Guild, o M. In Hopkinton, by Rev. Z P. Wild, of Ashland, Mr. John B. Gill, of Princeton, to Miss Sarah M. Smith, of H.

In Brookfield, 9th inst., by Rev. I. Woodbury, Mr.
George Guy to Miss Eliza A. Rice.
In Ponfret, Ct., April 9, by Rev. I. J. Bargess, Mr. Ol-iver C. Potter, of Foster, R. I., to Mrs. Sabrina S. Brown-ell, of P.
In Killingly, Ct., April 16, by the same, Mr. Alexander Back, of Pomfret, to Miss Lydin M. Arnold, of Thomp-

on. In Wilton, N. H., by Rev. H. Tonkin, Mr. Hervey Hutchinson to Miss Hannah Jewett.

Beaths. In this city, Mrs. Emily M. Nourse, 42; Mr. Henry C. Defrees, son of Capt. H. I. Defrees, of Nantucket, 26 Entrees, son White, 42 Years 10 months Dr. Ephraim Whiteey, 55. Alten, 22 years 10 months In Charlestown, Mrs. Mehitable H., wife of Jacob Foss, Esq., 54. In Cambrodgeport, Miss Charlotte C. daughter of the

In Charlestown, Mrs. Mehitable H., wife of Jacob Foss, Eag., 94.

In Cambridgeport, Miss Charlotte C., daughter of the late E. B. Nichols, of Buston, 10.

In Choless, April 9, Mrs. Sophronia Cordelia, wife of Mr. T. W. Harris, 23.

And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from heaveforth years with the follow them. In Lowell, Mrs. Mary Caroline, wife of Mr. George Gardner, formerly of Boston, 30.

In Westboro', Caroline A., only daughter of Nahum Fisher, Jr., 10 mos.

In Northsmpton, of scarlet fever, Isaac C. Bates, son of Charles F. Smith, Esq., 2 years I month.

In Needbam, Edmund Quincy, youagest son of Edgar K. Whitaker.

In Jaffrey, N. H., of consumption, Mr. William Dutton, 17, 30.

Mrs. M. Mr. S. H. Gilberg of Boston, 28.

Jr., 30.

In Hampstead, N. H., Mr. S. H. Gibson, of Boston, 28.

In Mason Village, N. H., April 11, Mrs. Louis Kanpp,
88. She was baptized by the celebrated lease Bacchus, and connected with his church till she removed to Mason, when she joined the Baptist church in this place. She continued an humble follower of Christ till death.

In St. Louis, Mr. James Collett, formerly of Boston, 27. 7.
At Ogden, Michigan, April 4, Henry G. P., son of John
P. and Temperance S. Hubberd, 12.
In Havana, Mr. isaac Packard, Esq., 70, a native of kridgewater, Mass.

Bridgewater, Mass.

In Charlestown, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Benjamin E. Choate, 45. She was an exemplary Christian, a kind companion, and a devoted and prayerful mother. As her Christian course had been characterised by an humble dependence on her Saviour, so her protracted sickness and last hours were marked by the same confidence in Him who, she felt, idd all things

In Fisherville, N. H., very suddenly, Mr. Harding Big-elow, 62, formerly of Smithfield, R. L. His death was occasioned by an injury received in a gist-mill; he lived only about four hours after the accident. [Will papers in Frovidence please copy.]

in Providence please copy.]

In Leeds, Mr. Obsdish Pettingell, 84. He was from Bridgewater, Ms. but has been in Leeds 49 years, during which period he has been esteemed one of our most successful and worthy exitens. He has left a wife and four children, his entire family; a twin sister, a brother, 56; and one sister, 96. From early life he cheriabed a feeble hope in the mercy of God, but so great his sunworthment of Christian-life, the character of God, and the sum of the sum of

strange—unlooked for—unparalleled an exhibition of criminal jurisprudence. This trial takes its attand, side by side, with the acquatted of Tirrel, at Boston, and all trials of that class.—Three is, certainly, some reason for hoping that the State Convention was held at Farmington, Me., on the 2d inst.

Centeral Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.**

The steamer Unicorn, arrived on Friday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th. She brings asiled from Liverpool on the 19th. She brings asiled from Liverpool on the 19th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence in the 17th ult, the Earl of Clarendom moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence were exhausted. It was sopaning a box of oranges with a steel chizel, a fragment from the cornect of the chizeles flavor the three was not possible with the second that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. He was convinced that the Government had acted most in one engage in war until every means of keeping in, peace were exhausted. It was mortally impossible that two such nations as England and America, should embroil themselves for a comparatively of the should embroil themselves for a comparatively of the should embroil themselves for a comparatively of the content of the chizeles and the second of the such that th

world. When asked by his verping win if he was willing to due he 'replied he was if his work was all dime. When fold that she did not know what also should do when he was goon he said she would non fither him. In the was possessed in the world would not he was possessed in the world when asked to pray for him he inquired of him for whit he should pray he reguled, that he might be fally prepared for the great charter, that was just before him He removed we want to be such as a superior when he was the world with the should pray he reguled, that he he last marked were at times far to create it has been been as the way and the promoted as teady faith, so that he walked through the day valley facing on well, and on the Surth morning after their him plant on he westly fail askep in Lesus, and entered upon his reward on high, leaving those who many his departure to feel was and the walked him to be successful to the walked him to be a walked him to be the walked him

Notices.

IJ MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The maxt meeting of the Buard of the Mass. Bap. Convention will be held at the house of Dea. Ass. Wilbur, No. 29 Green St., on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, at 10 o'clock. A. W. W. H. SHAILER, Secretary. Brookline, April 20, 1846.

If T The Hillsborough County Common School Association will meet at New Boston, N. H., on Tussday May 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. There will be a lecture by Rev. I. W. Pohand, und serveral other gentlemen an expected to address the meeting.

expected to address the meeting.

In The Fourteenth Ansiversary of the Monk Mission Society —The Fourteenth Ansiversary of the American Sapisit Home Mission Society will be held at Brooklys. N. Y., in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, on Wednesday, May 13, 1846.

The meeting for business will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M., and is intended as merely preliminary to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 14th.

In the evening, an abstract of the Annual Report will be read, followed by addresses as usual, some of them by foreign missionaries now in the country. Exercises to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

B. M. Hill, Cor. Sec.

The next meeting of the miniaters of the Wachu selt Association will be held with Bro. John Woodbury in Baldwarulle, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Clear, P. M. 1. C. CAPRETER, Sec J. C.

CICCK, F. M.

I. C. CARPENTER, New J.

I. P. The next meeting of the ministers and descons of the Salisbury Association will be held at Warner, on Tuesday, the 32th inst. at I celcoke, P. M. at the last meeting was an interesting one, it is hoped all the members will be present at the next. J. M. Courus, Sec.

Lake Village, N. H., April 3.

[T. The members of the Executive Board of the N. H. Baptist State Convention are requested to meet at Rev. Mr. Herrick's, Warrer, ou. Wednesday, 39th inst., at 1 o'clock, F. M. By order of the Fresident, Fishereille, April, 1846.

Fishereile, April, 1816.

[T] THE SEVERTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST FUBLICATION SOCIETY will be held in the Baptist Church in Samsom St., Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, at 10 orclock, the 25th day of April next, for the transaction of business, and the same night for the transaction of business, and the same night for On Tuesday night preceding, a sermon will be preached in the same place, by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of South Carolina, or the Rev. Dr. Howell, of Tennessee.

To accommodate our brethren who cannot attend the regular anniversary, but who expect to be at the Baptist anniversaries at Brooklyn, N. Y., a special meeting of the Society will be held at that place on such a day as will hereafter be arranged, of which due notice will be given.

J. M. Peck, Cor. See

Philadelphia, March 16, 1842.

I.T The next two-monthly meeting (so called) of the Ministerial Conference of the Boston Baptiat Association by vote of the Conference, postponed till the secons truksday in June. Charles K. Cuver, Sec. Waterloom, April 2, 1846.

The Marketa

PANEUIL HALL MARKET.

| RETAIL PRICES Corrected Weekly From the Ploughman. |
|--|
| PROVISIONS. |
| Butter, lump, per ib |
| Cheese, new, per lb |
| Eggs, per dog |
| Beef, fresh. per lb |
| Hogs, whole,54 60 64 |
| Pork fresh |
| Hams, Boston, per lb |
| Lard best per ib |
| Vealperth |
| Calvos, whole, |
| Mutton |
| Sheep. whole 5 @ 9 |
| Chickens, per lh |
| Geese, Mongrel |
| VEGETABLES. |
| Potatoes, per perk |
| Cabbages, per doz |
| Equashes, per lb |
| Onions, per bushel50 |

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C. Western, extra clear. ston Lard, in barrels BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS. PRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Country Hay, cwt...... Eastern. ton,..... Saxony Fleeces, per lb. WOOL. Do Prime..... Do Lambs.... American FullBlood... Do 3d quality.

BRIGHTON MARKET.-Monday, April 13, 1846. At market 390 Beef Cattle, 20 yokes Working Ozen, 32
Cows and Calves, 650 Sheep, and 3000 Swins. 210
head of the Beeves came over the Western railroad, and
were of good quality.
Prices—Berf Cattle.—By Extra, 6 75; first quality
\$6.50; second quality, \$2,525 a 5,75; third quality, \$4,50 S6.50; second quality, \$5,20 a 5,10; a \$5. a \$5. WORKING OXEN—Sales made at 70, 73, 81, 86 and \$90.

Cows AFD CALVES—Sales were made at 17, 19, 21, 21 27, 30, and \$37 1-2.

SHEEF—Lots taken at 2,00, 3,50, and \$1,57.

SWIFE—Lots at wholesale for sows 41-2 c.; barrows, 51-2c.; at retail, 5 a 51-2c. for Sows, and 61-2 a 7c. for Barrows weighing less than 100 lbs.

The same of the sales of the same over the Western salroad the present week is something over \$1500 at the Brighton depot.

Advertisements.

New Hampton Institution. THE Summer Torm of this flurishing Institution, situated at New Hampton, N. H., will commence the first Monday in May. It is divided into two Departments, Male and Fenule; each Department is so armaged, as to afford every advantage which students in the different stages of advancement, may require. The feutees will spare no pains to renumber of extendes in the Theological Department has been steadily on the intrease—present number about forty.

The care are apposed to run the present season to within about thritteen miles of the fauttution, which will render access easy and glassant. The Trustees, grateful for the general consequence of the continuous contents of the contents o

Missionary Map of China. THIS BEAUTIFUL MAP is for sale at Govern, Kandall & Lincoln's, No. 59 Washington street, and at the Baptist Mission Rooms, No. 17 Jay's Building. Price \$1 00. 16-14

Samuel Thaxter & Son, I MPORTERS and Dealers in Mathematical, Nautical at Surveying Instruments, Charts, Nautical Books, &c. Granite Building, is6m—14 125 State, corner of Broad St., Boston.

Newton Female Seminary. in acution or the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, and brawing letter from abroad will board in the family of the Young letter from abroad will board in the family of the Young letter from the samed that it will be nices an object of attention to cultivation of the control of the same factor of the control of the co B. WOOD, Principal.

Hardware and Cutlery. HENRY E. LINOULN, importer, invites the attention of murchasers to his stock of Hardware and Gutlery, which he offers for solat the form Total and Burnishe Marmatas makes his stock well worthy of the notice of mechanics. 50—1(336 Weshington St., Ohickering's Block.

Newton Centre, March 4, 1846.

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AWENICAN REVOLUTION.

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large fevo.

In Testerprising and responsible sen throughout the United States, would would be enough to the sale of the showe new the states of the states

Agricultural Warehouse.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON offer for sale the largest assertment in the Union of Articultural implements, among which are the implements among the implements of the implements of

Surgeon Dentist.

Dr. S. STOCKING, No. 266 Washington St., corner of Avon Place, Boston, attil difer his professional services to the community, in all the various departments embraced in practical dentistry; whether surgicial, mechanical, or curaitre. His long experience, extensive practice, well-adopted instruments, and perfect familiarity with all the most userful and valendly modern improvements. In setting teeth, filling, cleaning, polishing, regulating removing, &c. are a usur guaranty against the muserous impositions of the day. Terms mederate. All operations werranted.

Just Published.

THE JUDGN CFERING, Edited by Rev. John Dessing, of New Yes.—This work is intended chiefly as a tribute of Christian affection to the memory of three American missionary wires, whose remains lie in three widely distant spate, sleep beneath the Hopia tree in Burmah; Harriet Newell, her sleep beneath the Hopia tree in Burmah; Harriet Newell, her carry bosom friend, who lies in his lonely grave on the list of France: and Starth B Jedson, whose sainted dust has been lidd to rest on the rock of M. Hiena:—name, which are the list of the whole family of Jesus of every name.

The volume, which is tastisfully get up, contains a face-limite of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile to the whole family of Jesus of every name. The volume, which is tastisfully get up, contains a face-limite of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden, a beautile of the hand-writing of the Rev. Adonirum Juden and the server as a memorane with the writer of the Rev. Adonirum Juden and the server as a memorane hand the server and the suffering of a third of a century, to his mans, Edmeaton, Mrs. Homon, Dr. Juden, and others of our awastest writers of devotional posity. The work is intended a proper of the server of the server of the server of the third of the missionary life, Isano pamphlet.

LEWIS COLBY & CO., Publishers.

17—3t. LEWIS COLBY & CO., Publishers.

PUBLISHED BY THE MASS. S. S. SOCIETY, THE PAST YEAR

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15 C. C. D BAN, Tressurer, No. 13 Cornhill, 15 C. C. D BAN, Tressurer, No. 13 C. C. D A Good Minister of Jesus Christ. A SERMON by W. R. Williams, D. D., 12mo pamphlet, proc 121-2 cts., postage 21-2 cts. Just published by LEWIS COLBY & CO., 12-2.

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still to not a st suggest

ALRE YER

The Samily Circle.

O, the sweet atmosphere of nome ! now or now it feats around us. when we sitterether Under a bower of vine in summer weather. Under a bower of vine in a winter' night !

For the Christian Reflector

Lines, Written on the death of Mr. Atvah Ormen, and add to his young and afficied widow. They tell me that death his dark shadow hath cast, thy hope of the future, thy dream of the past;

gave, But she friend of thy bosom has gone to the grave. And the bright flush of joy that hath mantled thy brow When the future looked blooming, has fied from t

now; But hope will return, and the vision so bright Again will illumine thy serrowful night. For an angel of mercy hath beckened away
The hope that thy food heart would cherish a day;
The spoiler is vanquished, he strumphe no more,
The victor is crowned, and the conflict is o'er.

He has gone to the land of the pure and the blest;

He will think of the loved ones who mourn for him n

He will whisper in joy, could ye hear what he said, O' mours for the mourner, but not for the dead."

The God of the father will cherish the son,

Though young o'er life's pathway the storm has begun

And the fair, gentle ones thus bereft of his smile, God will surely preserve them from sorrow and guile.

And sweetly his presence will cheer thy young heart. For the kind, precious promise the Saviour hath gi
Will be with thee through life and direct thee to he
Ashland, March 26.

The Grand Duke and the Jew.

The following singular story, which was current among the English residents in St. Petersburgh at the coronation of the present Petersburgh at the coronation of the present Emperor of Russia, has been narrated to us by a person newly arrived from that part of

In the early part of the year 1826, an Eng-In the early part of the year 1820, an Eng-lish gentleman, from Akmetch in the Crimea, having occasion to travel to France on business of importance, directed his course by way of Worsaw in Poland. About an hour after his arrival in that city, he quitted hour after his arrival in that city, he quitted the tavern in which he had been taking a refreshment, to take a walk through the streets. While sauntering in front of one of the public buildings, he met an elderly gentleman of a grave aspect and courteous demeanor.—After mutual exchange of civilities they got info conversation, during which, with the characteristic frankness of an Englishman, he told the stranger who he was, where from, and whither he was going. The other, in the most friendly manner, invited him to share the hospitalities of his house till such time as he found it convenient to resume his journey—adding, with a smile, that it was not improbable that he might visit the Crimea himself in the course of that year, when, self in the course of that year, when, perhaps, he might require a similar return; the invitation was accepted, and he was conducted to a splendid mansion, elegant without and commodious within.

Unbounded liberality on the part of the Pole,

onbounced incertainty on the part of the Englishman. The latter had a small box of jewels of great value, which he had carried about his person from the time of his leaving home—finding that mode of conveyance both hazardous and inconvenient in a town, he requested his munificent host to deposit it in a bloss of security till he should be ready a place of security till he should be ready to a place of security till he should be ready to go away. At the expiration of three days he prepared for his departure, and in asking for his box, how was he amazed when the old gentleman, with a countenance exhibiting the utmost surprise, replied, "What box?"

"Why, the small box of jewels which I gave to you to keep for me."

'My dear sir, you must surely be mistaken; I never, really, saw or heard of such a box."

The Englishman was petrified. After recovering himself a little, he requested he would call his wife, she having been present when he received it. She came and on being questioned, answered in exact unison with her husband—expressed the same surprise—and benevolently endeavored to persuade her distracted guest that it was a mere hallucination. With mingled feelings of horror, astonishment and despair, he walked out of the house and went to the layern at

out of the house and went to the tavern at which he had put up on his arrival in Warsaw. There he related his mysterious story, and learned that his iniquitous host was the rich-est Jew in Poland. He was advised, without delay, to state the case to the grand duke, who fortunately happened at that time to be accordingly waited upon him, and

He accordingly waited upon him, and with little ceremony was admitted to an audience. He briefly laid down his case, and Constantine, 'with a greedy ear devoured up his discourse.' Constantine expressed his astonishment—told him he knew the Jew, astonishment—told him he knew the Jew, leading to the prize between the sandy or spending the rest of the money. I shall therefore, divide the prize between the sandy or spending the rest of the money. having had extensive money transactions with him—that he had always been respectable, and of an unblemished character. 'However,' he added, 'I will use every legitimate means to unveil the mystery.' So saying, he called on some gentlemen who were to dine with him that day, and des patched a messenger with a note to the Jew, requesting his presence. Aaron obeyed the

Have you no recollection of having received a box of jewels from the hand of this gentleman?' said the duke.

'Never, my lord, was the reply.
'Strange, indeed. Are you perfectly conious,' turning to the Englishman, 'that you gave the box as stated?

'Quite certain, my lord.' Then addressing himself to the Jew-'This

is a very singular case, and I feel it my duty to use singular means to ascertain the truth; is your wife at home?' 'Yes, my Lord.' continued Constantine, there is

sheet of paper, and here is a pen; proceed to write a note to your wife in such terms as I Aaron lifted the pen.

Asron lifted the pen.
'Now,' said the second Solomon, 'commence by saying—'All is discovered! There is no resource left but to deliver up the box. I have owned the fact in the presence of the

A tremor shook the frame of the Israelite and the pen dropped from his fingers. But instantly recovering himself, he exclaimed—
'That is impossible, my lord. That would be directly implicating myself.'

Constantine, 'in presence of every one in the room, that what you write shall never be room, that want you write shall never be used as an instrument against you, farther than the effect it produces on your wife. If you are innocent you have nothing to fear—but if you persist in not writing it, I will hold it as a proof of your guilt.

noid it as a proof of your guilt."

With a trembling hand the terrified Jew
stote out the noie, folded it up, and as he
was desired, sealed it with his own signet.
Two officers were despatched with it to his and when Sarah glanced over its con oned and sunk to the ground.

tents, she sw... The box was delive lew sume.

you; the candy you can eat, but what will you do with the money?'
'Oh, mamma, exclaimed Emma, 'if you will give us the money, I know we shall put it into the Sabbath school missionary box.'

'Yes,' said Charlie, his dark eyes bright-discussed was the "Management of the sabbath school missionary box.' ening with pleasure, so we will, and then it will go away off, over the water, to the little heathen children, who cannot read, and

Mr. Buckminster thought farmers were

a clergyman of that town. As describing are the most profitable stock which can be scenes in the midst of which the writer is leptaced, and in which every American is interested, we give it an insertion in our column of the scene of the state of the scene of the sc

CHRI

Children's Corner.

For the Christian Refector

The Silver Dollar.

A TRUE STOR.

Emma and Charlie were busily engaged in excassing a bush out of their mamma's garden. So intent were they at their task, that they heeded not their mother's voice calling them to beware and not chop their title fingers off by the sharp hatchet. Perhaps it was wrong for them to have so dangerous an instrument, yet, as they were very tareful children, they were permitted to are many things, which would have been injurious to others. They worked on unceasingly, as fast as they could, with their little hatchet and spade, until one pull brought the pretty rose bush out of the ground.

Oh't' exclaimed Emma, 'how delighted we shall be when this is in bloom in our own garden.' As she said this, Charlie took the bush, and ran average and the shall be well and it carefully down.

When he returned, Emma said, 'now we will fill this pail with some of the rich earth, for mother said it would be good to put around the root when we planted it.' They found in the soil a great many worms, which they did not want to put into the pail, so they began to take them out, one by one, and third he root when we planted it.' They found in the soil a great many worms, which they did not want to put into the pail, so they began to take them out, one by one, and throw them into another place.

'Look! look! Emma, and see how prettithese little worms are, 'said Charlie, showing a bunch that he held in his hand; 'how cunning they are; how good God is to make them so that they will not hurt any one.'

'So He is, 'said Emma, 'and He made all the pretry bustrenties, and ants and apiders and ever so many other things. Now don't you love God for making every thing so good, —all the pretty flowers and every thing and the man base of the province of the world in the soil of them, because God man and throw them into another place.

'Oh yes!' answered Charlie, 'and I never mean to be afraid of them, because God made them. Don't you remember mamma told us that no ani

mean to be afreid of them, because God made them. Don't you remember mamma told us that no animal would hart us if we were always kind to it.

Here their attention was diverted, for Emma had espired something white glittering in the ground. To look! I do look! Yeired she, holding up a bright piece of money. Now, they did not know the value of the money, but thought it a new cent.

Oh how pretty! how pretty! 'exclaimed Charlie,' now we can have some candy.'

"So we will," said Emma, and taking ber brother's hand, they ran fast enough towards the confectiouray, leaving the garden apparatus pell-mell, caring for nothing but the desired ascertineath. store, Emma said the Charlie,' you ask for the money's worth of candy.

"I don't know how to sak," said Charlie, then, turning his timid face toward the keeper, he said, 'do you sent to buy the money's worth of candy.

"No, my little boy,' answered the man,' but I will still you some candy. Did you get it."

"No, sir, mamma does not know any thing about it. We digged it out of the ground, and as it was only but a cent weame to bay some candy."

This is a kundred cents,—it is a liter the ground, and as it was only but a cent weame to bay some candy."

The state of the money to your mamma.'

Emma now began to feel that she had done wrong in not showing it first to her mother; but the eased her conscience by the thought, that she would carry the eandy and money home, and tell her mamma all about it.

This was certainly right. Emma and Charlie were scarcely known to disobey; they were very conscientious, that is, they loved to do right. As they entered the house their mamma was upon the staircase, and to hot mamma all and home, and the larman and boarde surprised, as alse supposed then to be long to you, some person may have dropped; and the form of the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the

Legislative Agricultural Meeting.

The twelfth agricultural meeting was held at the State House, on Tuesday evening, March 31. At this meeting, the subject

chair.

It will go away off, over the water, to the little heathen children, who cannot read, and do not know any thing about the Bible.'

Mrs. G—— was delighted to see her children so happy in giving their money to the heathen. 'It is,' said she, 'doing as God requires of you.'

Emma and Charlie now went out happy in their mother's approbation, and busily engaged themselves in planting the pretty rosebush, and neatly preparing their little garden for flowers.

Max.

Max.

Chair.

Mr. Buckminster thought farmers were ambitious of making their stock too large. He prefers a small or middle sized horse to a large one. They are better formed. Large one work in proportion to the quantity of food vantage of raising hogs which would weigh six hundred pounds, but preferred one weighfor flowers.

Mr. Buckminster thought farmers were ambitious of making their stock too large. He prefers a small or middle sized horse to a large one. They are better formed. Large one, and generally cannot performed the large one and the stock too large. He prefers a small or middle sized horse to a large one. They are better formed. Large one, and generally cannot performed the sumbtions of making their stock too large. Mr. Buckminster thought farmers were ambitious of making their stock too large. He prefers a small or middle sized horse to a large one. They are better formed. Large one. They are better formed. Large one. They are better formed. Large one a large one. They are better formed. Large one. They are better formed. Large one a large one. They are better formed. Large one. They are better formed. Large one a large one. They are better formed. Large on

Mr. Morton of Hadley, usually keeps from one to two hundred sheep. They are of the Spanish Merino variety, having fine wool. This variety he thought the most profitable. Sheep should be short-legged, thick set, and well wooled under the belly. He thought two sheep weighing one hundred each, as profitable as one weighing two hundred. On grain land which has been worn down, sheep placed, and in which every American is interested, we give it an insertion in our columns.

Strange rumors have, for the last few days, been afloat in our camp; the 'route' toward the Rio Grande has been ordered; munitions of war have been rapidly collected, and all, both officers and men, expect nothing less than an almost immediate collision with the Mexican army now collecting just beyond the Rio Grande, barely 150 miles distant from our present encampment. At present we are located upon that part of the great plain of San Patricio called Musquito Point, a small peninsula which extends into the Laguna del Madre, immediately west of the mouth of Nueces river, and it joins the man land, at Corpus Christi, by an isthmus barely fifteen feet broad. The 'point' is five miles long, by an average breadth of two. From end to end are our troops encamped, one company wide or deép—regiment upon regiment—brigade upon brigade, forming one "naralellogram of canvass tents covering" fa mighty army of intelligent "reaty stipulations, to de" the service of the best lambs to the butchers.

As to hogs, he agreed with Mr. Buckmin-

As to hogs, he agreed with Mr. Buckmin-

times a day.

Mr. Magoun of Pembroke, had tried apples Mr. Magoun of Pembroke, had tried apples and potatoes for hogs, and thought the mix-ture equal to potatoes alone. He had also given sweet apples. He is very particular in selecting a shoat, taking care that it has small bones, and is snug built, &c. He con-sidered sheep as profitable as any stock that could be kept, where there is a suitaable nasture.

sidered sheep as profitable as any stock that could be kept, where there is a suitable pasture.

Mr. Cole thought that if hogs worked, they would want something more substantial than apples. Many have doubts whether it is not better to shovel over their manure, and let their hogs lie still. Mr. Cole thought they would require more food when they worked. In rearing horses, he thought it much better to train a horse from a colt, so as not to be under the necessity of breaking him. For instance a colt might be hitched up when young, when the mare went out for a short distance, instead of being allowed to follow her. He would soon become accustomed to the halter. He thought there was no danger of injuring a colt by using him when young. He had drawn as much wood with calves, in proportion to their weight, as oxen would draw, and that too, without hurting them in the least. Colts might be energing, said that the had been requested by an association in New York to call the attention of this meeting which were being made in that State. It is thought that they are well adapted to our climate. They are natives of the mountains of South America. Their size is large—larger than any other variety. Their wool is from eight to twelve inches long, and of the very finest quality. They are very kind and docile—will stand all kinds of weather, and are subject to few diseases, the Alpaccas have been introduced with great and of the proformed cannot prove the care of the success.

The Alpaccas have been introduced with great the Alpaccas have been introduced with great and of the wery finest quality. They are very kind and docile—will stand all kinds of weather, and are subject to few diseases. The Alpaccas have been introduced with great the Alpaccas have been introduced with great and profession of the wery finest quality. They are very kind and docile—will stand all kinds of weather, and are subject to few diseases. The Alpaccas have been introduced with great and the profession of the profession of the profession of the profes

weather, and are subject to few diseases. The Alpaccas have been introduced with great The Alpaceas have been introduced with great success in England, on the mountainous parts of Scotland, and found to do well upon browse and coarse meadow hay. An association has been formed in New York, and a considerable sum of money raised to introduce this variety into this country.—Mercantile Journal.

AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSIONS .- The thir-AGRICULTURAL DISCUSSIONS.—The thirteenth and last of the State Agricultural Meetings was held at the State House on Tuesday evening, April 7, Mr Page of New Bedford, in the chair. No particular topic having been assigned for the evening, the whole subject of agriculture was open, and the discussion too rather a wide range.

Grasses and Manures, Forest Trees, &c. received the attention of the meeting each in

received the attention of the meeting each in

their turn.
Mr. Allen of Pembroke, thought that the only grasses profitable to raise in this State were herds grass, red top and clover; and fo manure, he considered as a general rule, that farmers must depend upon the great reservoir's of nature, valleys, swamps, &c. Wheat, he thought a critical crop in this State; and its failure, he believed, was owing to want of forest trees. The necessity of paying atten-tion to the raising of forest trees was spoken of by several other gentlemen, as was also the value of lime as a manure.

value of lime as a manure.

Farming generally was spoken of as being a profitable business, if properly conducted; and the uses and benefits of these agricultural discussions were also adverted to. Votes of thanks were passed to Hon. W. B. Calhoun, President of the Society, and to Hon. J. C. Gray, Chairman of the standing Committee, to which they severally made appropriate responses.

responses.

The meeting was then adjourned to the second Tuesday of the next General Court.

Travelle.

For the Christian Reflector.

Lines,

Addressed to Mr. and Mrs. V, on the death of an i teresting daughter, aged three years and a half.

Weep not your loved, your early dead, Whose gentle spirit late has fled; In Jesue' arms, she 's now at rest; What lot beside could be so blest?

Her life has passed, ere guilt had power

'T is He can give you strength to bear The sorrows of this trying hour, Then yield your gift to Him who gave, Nor murmur o'er her early grave.

When in the hour of joy or care, Ye sought the silent place of prayer Her infant knee she loved to bend, As if in heaven she found a friend

And when in sorrow still ye meet Her spirit pure may greet you there, For holy is that place of prayer.

One plant alone is left to cheer
The home that now seems dark and drea
O, may her heart to God be given,
That she may meet the loved in heaven.
Cambridge, Feb., 1846.

An Impressive Scene.

Baptism of 130 converted Jews in the river Volga.—The Bremen Gazette says:—'The city of Saratoff, on the Volga, recently was the scene of a spectacle which for magnificance control of the same statement of the same second to the same second cence could scarcely be equalled by the cities of Western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews, recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the 4th of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the church. On that day, early in bosom of the church. On that day, early in the morning, the liturgy was said in the Cer-kieff, (cathedral of Saratoff) the neophytes (as not being yet baptized, and therefore un-worthy to enter the holy place,) standing outside the door which faces the west. After the service, the whole congregation in procession, with banner and music, followed by the Israelites two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptized in the usual form; after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which, as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, and the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest. The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations and reliviewed this novel spectacle

Not Worth Mentioning.

A correspondent of the N. York Tribune, says that a man named Herb, in Savannah, returning home late at night, found the slave he had ordered to sit up and wait for him, asleep on the table. In a paroxysm of anger,

ster, that large ones were not the best. So also with horses. He thought the best feed for shoats was a mixture of corn and rye, or corn and buckwheat. It was a bad practice to keep pig shorts until a certain time before killing, and then fatting them. They should be always fat. Their pens should be dry and warm.

Mr. Morton thought that in rearing sheep and other stock, farmers were too apt to breed in and in, or, in other words, breed altogether from one family, without crossing. Great advantages have been derived from imported sheep, by mixing the breeds. Sheep will do best of any stock upon meadow or poor hay, and will make as much manure as any. They should be properly bedded and housed in winter. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Morton stated that he feeds his hogs three times a day.

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teat, to any others in the country.

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country, had a copy of these Lectures in his hands. - Evening Traveller.

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